



---

# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-91-221**  
**Friday**  
**15 November 1991**

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-221

### CONTENTS

15 November 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Spokesman on Willingness 'To Consult' on Missiles [Tokyo KYODO]	1
Assesses Prisoner List [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO]	1
APEC Ministerial Meeting Closes in Seoul [XINHUA]	1
Qian Assails Taiwan UN Bid [Beijing TV]	1
Views Taiwan, Nuclear Issues [XINHUA]	2
Qian News Forum Detailed [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 15 Nov]	2
Further on Qian News Conference [Seoul TV]	4
Qian Returns To Beijing [XINHUA]	5
Qian: Soviet Coup Strengthened National Unity [Tokyo KYODO]	5
UN Delegate Reiterates Opposition To Torture [XINHUA]	5
Government Donates Funds To UN Refugees [XINHUA]	6
Yeltsin Views Soviet-Japanese Territorial Dispute [XINHUA]	6
DPRK Delegation Concludes Visit to Australia [XINHUA]	6
U.S. To Act Against Libya on Airliner Bombing [XINHUA]	7
Bush To Meet With Israel's Shamir 21 Nov [XINHUA]	7

##### United States & Canada

Newspapers Preview James Baker Visit to PRC	8
Article on 'Eye-Catching' Visit [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 14 Nov]	8
Further on 'Eye-Catching' Visit [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 15 Nov]	9
'Feature' on 'Unpredictable' Impact [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 15 Nov]	10
Human Rights Poster Prelude to Trip	
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Nov]	12
Arms Sales on Topics Agenda [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Nov]	12
Baker Said 'Unlikely' To Meet Deng	
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Nov]	13
Baker Arrives in Beijing on Official Visit [XINHUA]	14
Meets Qian, Others [XINHUA]	14

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Military Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Burma [XINHUA]	14
Meets SLORC Head [XINHUA]	14
High-Level SRV Delegation Departs for Home [Nanning Radio]	14
Trade Official on 'Wide Range' of SRV Exchanges [CHINA DAILY 13 Nov]	15
Yunnan Governor Meets With Vietnamese Delegation [Kunming Radio]	15
SRV Trade Delegation Visits Guangxi Region [Hanoi VNA]	16
Vietnam To Take Measures To Improve Production [XINHUA]	16
XINHUA Notes Prosperity of SRV Markets	16
Chinese Goods Appear in Ho Chi Minh City Markets [XINHUA]	16

##### Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Amir Arrives in Beijing 15 Nov [XINHUA]	17
Meets Yang Shangkun [XINHUA]	17
Kuwait Commodity Fair Set [XINHUA]	17
Li Peng, Yang Fuchang Meet Moroccan Crown Prince [XINHUA]	17

'Arafat Briefs Chinese Youth Delegation in Tunis	[XINHUA]	18
PFLP Suspends Membership in Executive Committee	[XINHUA]	18
PLO Delegation Seeks To 'Cease' Syria Ties	[XINHUA]	19
South Asian Leaders Visit Sri Lanka	[XINHUA]	19

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

LIAOWANG on Human Rights White Paper	[Hong Kong OVERSEAS EDITION 11 Nov]	21
More on Minority Nationalities' Views on Rights	[XINHUA]	22
Reportage on Macao Governor's Official Visit	[XINHUA]	23
Beijing Arrival Reported	[AFP]	23
Tian Zengpei Hosts Dinner	[XINHUA]	23
Talks Focus on Transition Period	[XINHUA]	24
Li Peng on Ties, Stability	[XINHUA]	24
Meeting With Ji Pengfei	[XINHUA]	24
Deng, Chen Yun Discuss National Situation	[Hong Kong CHENG MING 1 Nov]	24
Differences Within CPC Leadership Analyzed	[Hong Kong CHENG MING 1 Nov]	27
Li Peng Visits XINHUA; Comments on Future	[XINHUA]	29
Jiang Stresses Socialist Ideological Education	[XINHUA]	30
Grass-Roots Party Organization Building Viewed	[NONGMIN RIBAO 18 Oct]	30
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary	[12 Nov]	33
National Meeting Discusses Anti-Illiteracy Work	[XINHUA]	34
Fight Against Drugs To Intensify	[XINHUA]	34
State Council 'Decision' on Vocational Education	[XINHUA]	34
Supreme Court Head on Improving Law Enforcement	[RENMIN RIBAO 1 Nov]	35
Railway Public Security Organs Combat Crime	[RENMIN RIBAO 3 Nov]	35
First Court for Juvenile Delinquency Established	[XINHUA]	36
QIUSHI No 21 Table of Contents Carried	[RENMIN RIBAO 31 Oct]	36

### Science & Technology

Shanghai Paper Champions Science, Technology	[Hong Kong CHING PAO 3 Nov]	36
Sci-Tech Structure To Undergo 'Major Reform'	[Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO 4 Nov]	38
Lecture Series on Science, Modernization Opens	[XINHUA]	38
Li Ruihuan Speaks	[XINHUA]	39
Song Jian Urges Development of High Technology	[ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	40
Beijing Commemorates Science, Peace Week	[XINHUA]	41
Jiang, Others Write Inscriptions	[XINHUA]	41
Wu Xueqian Attends Opening	[Beijing TV]	41

### Military

More on Symposium on Deng's Army Building Theory	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 6 Nov]	41
Military Leadership in Chengdu 'Reshuffled'		
	[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 13 Nov]	42
Beijing Military Region To Improve Party Committee	[XINHUA]	43
Beijing Garrison Party Leaders Give Lectures	[RENMIN RIBAO 27 Oct]	43
Wang Zhen Greets Land Reclamation Unit	[Nanning Radio]	44
Yang Baibing Attends 'Song of Long Rockets'	[Beijing TV]	44
Chi Haotian Commends Outstanding Signal Units	[Beijing TV]	44
Military Region Enterprises Earn Foreign Exchange	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 25 Oct]	45
'Electronic Confrontation Troop' Profiled	[XINHUA]	45
Article Views Development of Arms Industry	[RENMIN RIBAO 23 Oct]	45
Commentary on Demobilized Military Cadres	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 25 Oct]	47

### Economic & Agricultural

Regulations on Origin of Exports Amended	[XINHUA]	49
CHINA DAILY Report	[15 Nov]	50

Measures To Open Wider for Foreign Investors [CHINA DAILY 8 Nov]	50
Joint Ventures To Speed Technology Development [XINHUA]	51
Beijing Reveals Restrictions on Foreign Investment [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	52
Statistics Bureau Issues Warning on Growth Rate [CHINA DAILY 9 Nov]	52
Private Economy Said Gradually Improving [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	53
Statistics Show Growth Rate [XINHUA]	54
Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Views Rural Problems [NONGMIN RIBAO 9 Oct]	54
Chen Junsheng Addresses Grain Reserve Conference [XINHUA]	58
Commerce Minister on Distribution [Beijing Radio]	58
Commerce Vice Minister Comments on Grain Storage [XINHUA]	59
Government 'To Open Many More Grain Markets' [CHINA DAILY 14 Nov]	59
Fall Planting Hurt by Drought, Low Profitability [XINHUA]	59
Tian Jiyun Speech on Water Conservancy Works [NONGMIN RIBAO 28 Oct]	60
Commentator Urges Investment in Water Conservancy [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Nov]	61
Plenum Likely To Discuss Three Gorges Project [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 14 Nov]	62

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Lu Rongjing Addresses Enterprises Meeting [ANHUI RIBAO 2 Nov]	64
Letter Views Agriculture [Hefei Radio]	65
Government Helps Flood Victims Rebuild Homes [XINHUA]	65
Fujian's Quanzhou City Executes Drug Traffickers [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	66
Experts Urge Strengthening Anti-Flood Works [XINHUA]	66
Project To Harness Huaihe River Commences [XINHUA]	67
Port Authorized To Regulate Foreign Vessels [XINHUA]	67
Jiang Chunyun Inspects Mountainous Areas [Jinan Radio]	67
Zhao Zhihao Returns From Visit to Hong Kong [Jinan Radio]	69
Shanghai Bank To Finance Pudong Projects [Shanghai Radio]	69
Ethylene Project Approved by State Council [Jinan Radio]	70
Shanghai Company Implements Wage Reform [Shanghai Radio]	70

### Central-South Region

Xie Fei Addresses Finance, Trade Meeting [Guangzhou Radio]	70
Zhu Senlin Discusses Shenzhen Water Supply [Guangzhou Radio]	71
Guangdong Committee Views State-Run Enterprises [Guangzhou Radio]	71

### Northeast Region

Quan Shuren Inspects Areas in Fuxin City [Shenyang Radio]	71
Attends XINHUA Anniversary [Shenyang Radio]	72
Works on Canal Renovation [Shenyang Radio]	73
Liaoning Province Achieves Record Harvest [XINHUA]	73

### Northwest Region

Yin Kesheng Attends Science Association Congress [Xining Radio]	73
Urges Role in Development [Xining Radio]	74
Qinghai Forum Discusses Human Rights White Paper [Xining Radio]	74
Former People's Congress Vice Chairman Sentenced [Xining Radio]	75

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

New Radio Programs Planned for Taiwan Listeners [CHINA DAILY 13 Nov]	76
Mainland Publishes Taiwan Literary History [XINHUA]	76
Mainland-Taiwan Entrepreneurs Symposium Planned [XINHUA]	76
Zhu Xuefen Article Opposes Taiwan Independence [XINHUA]	76
Taiwan Businesses Said Harmed by DPP Program [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	77



## TAIWAN

Minister's Activities at APEC Meeting Noted [Taipei Radio]	78
Baker Views GATT Bid [CNA]	78
Siew Meets Mainland Delegates [CNA]	78
Foreign Minister Comments on South Korean Ties [CNA]	79
Representative on Closer Cooperation With Japan [CNA]	79
South African President Continues Official Visit	79
Taiwan 'Most Trustworthy Friend' [CNA]	79
Editorial Welcomes Visit [CNA]	80
Trade Mission Seeks To Expand African Ties [CNA]	80
Air Links With Malawi, South Africa Discussed [CNA]	81
Taiwan To Expand Political, Economic Ties With EC [Taipei International]	81
Transportation Minister Meets German Official [CNA]	81
Negotiations Over German Cruisers Confirmed [CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 28 Oct]	81
EVA Air Inaugurates Taipei-Vienna Service [CNA]	82
SEF Head Meets With Reporters in New York [Taipei Radio]	82
Ministry Preparing for Direct Shipping Links [Taipei International]	82
KMT Assembly Candidates Back President Li [CNA]	83
Constitutional Reform To Be Completed in Mid-1992 [CNA]	83
Government Studying Direct Election of President [CNA]	83
Premier Hao Addresses Industrial Conference [Taipei International]	83
Government To Restrict Chlorofluorocarbons Use [CNA]	84

## HONG KONG & MACAO

### Hong Kong

First Meeting of Airport Committee Planned [XINHUA]	85
Committee Meets [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	85
Editorial Questions Role of Joint Liaison Group [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 15 Nov]	85
Lord Caithness To Visit Beijing, Hong Kong [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 9 Nov]	86
Ji Pengfei Views 1995 Legislative Elections [TA KUNG PAO 29 Oct]	86
Mainland Officials Meet Hong Kong Manufacturers [XINHUA]	87
Further on Ji Pengfei Meeting [WEN WEI PO 13 Nov]	87
Further on Lu Ping Talks [AFP]	87
Chen Xitong Meets Delegation [XINHUA]	88
PRC Authorizes Lawyers To Handle Legal Work [XINHUA]	88
Hong Kong Bar Association Trip to PRC Cancelled [AFP]	88
Possibility of Pre-1997 PRC Takeover Viewed [CHENG MING 1 Nov]	88

## General

### Spokesman on Willingness 'To Consult' on Missiles

OW1411142891 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1412 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 14 KYODO—China is willing to consult with nations concerned about exports of Chinese missiles, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, whose remarks came a day before U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrives in Beijing for a three-day visit, said China observes international customs which require extensive consultations on such issues.

The United States has accused China of exporting missiles to Syria and Pakistan and transferring nuclear technology to Iran.

Baker travels to China following his attendance at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in Seoul, which ended Thursday.

Baker is the highest-ranking U.S. Government official to visit China since the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators at Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

The spokesman, however, rebuffed requests from Western nations calling for China to submit a list of political prisoners in the country and release them, saying it is a domestic matter. China is dealing with political prisoners under its own laws, he said.

On using forced prison labor to produce cheap export goods, he said the government has already punished two people responsible, while banning exports of such products.

The spokesman also said human rights are guaranteed in China by its constitution and laws.

### Assesses Prisoner List

HK1511031891 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
15 Nov 91 p 2

["Special dispatch": "Wu Jianmin Says Handing List of 'Political Prisoners' Not To Be Taken Seriously"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (TA KUNG PAO)—China criticizes some foreigners handing lists of "political prisoners" to Chinese Government officials as not to be taken seriously, adding that the lists contain some names which are not correct and some persons which do not exist.

At the foreign ministry news briefing this afternoon, a reporter asked whether China will grant amnesty to the "political prisoners" mentioned in a 900-person list handed over to China by the German economic affairs minister during his recent visit to China.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said: Out of courtesy and for the purpose of enhancing mutual understanding, we have received the lists handed to us by some

foreigners. However, it must be pointed out that the names in those lists are only hearsay; the names are incorrect, or such persons do not exist. The handing over of such lists is not to be taken seriously. China has its own law and it is completely China's internal affair when it handles lawbreaking cases according to law.

### APEC Ministerial Meeting Closes in Seoul

OW1411151691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1435 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, November 14 (XINHUA)—The third ministerial meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ended here this afternoon, following two days of talks among participants.

An important outcome of the meeting was a declaration defining APEC's objectives.

It was the first time the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong had attended the meeting with the 12 original APEC members. China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong were admitted at the Seoul meeting as new members.

China's presence at Seoul was generally well received, and was considered an historic landmark. APEC was established in 1989.

High on the agenda of the third ministerial meeting were issues of common interest to the participants, including economic situations in the Asia-Pacific region, and other parts of the world; the Uruguay Round, regional trade liberalization and the future role of APEC.

The adoption of the APEC declaration on objectives was termed "the Seoul declaration."

The declaration also clearly defined APEC's scope of activity and cooperation patterns.

The meeting also issued a statement on the Uruguay Round, aimed at promoting the process of multilateral trade negotiations in the round, which is now at a critical phase.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, the ministerial officials of all 15 delegations held individual press conferences. They were reported to be satisfied with the outcome of the meeting.

### Qian Assails Taiwan UN Bid

OW1411155691 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Qian Qichen, state councilor and minister of foreign affairs, and Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held a news conference to answer reporters' questions at the Shilla Hotel in Seoul this afternoon. [Video opens with long shots of Qian, Li, and an unidentified man seated at a long table surrounded by reporters]

Qian Qichen said: The meeting [the ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)] has been very successful. The Chinese delegation is very satisfied with the way delegations from various countries have cooperated with it.

On Taiwan's participation in international organizations, Qian Qichen said: According to APEC regulations, Taiwan may seek membership using this formula. However, not all international organizations are the same. Take the United Nations for example. Some people in Taiwan are now calling for rejoining the United Nations. This is simply impossible.

Qian Qichen and Li Lanqing also answered questions on the unification of North and South Korea and on Sino-U.S. relations.

#### Views Taiwan, Nuclear Issues

OW1511023591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1617 GMT 14 Nov 91

[By reporter Ying Qian (2019 6197)]

[Text] Seoul, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, state councillor and minister of Foreign Affairs who is here for the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC], held a news conference at the Shilla Hotel in Seoul this afternoon. He later joined other delegation heads in a joint news conference and answered reporters' questions on China.

Most of the reporters' questions pertained to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations, and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

A reporter asked Foreign Minister Qian Qichen: Will simultaneous participation by China, Chinese Taipei, and Hong Kong in this APEC meeting help cross-strait exchanges? Foreign Minister Qian said: "Delegates to the meeting have welcomed simultaneous participation by the three parties in this APEC meeting. We think that it is a good thing. U.S. Secretary of State Baker has said 'Yes' to the same question, while Xiao Wanchang, head of the Chinese Taipei delegation, has said: 'This is conducive to cross-strait exchanges.'"

In response to questions on whether Taiwan can use the same formula to join other international organizations, Foreign Minister Qian said: Each international organization has its own charter. The APEC's charter is not necessarily applicable to other organizations.

Answering a reporter's question on what China expects from Baker's visit, Foreign Minister Qian said: During Baker's visit to Beijing, the two sides will discuss various issues. He said: There are differences of opinion between China and the United States. It is hoped that mutually acceptable solutions will be found through serious talks.

Reporters repeatedly posed questions on the possibility of China and South Korea establishing diplomatic relations. In response, Foreign Minister Qian said that it was very natural for him to meet with the host country's

president and foreign minister during his visit to Seoul to attend the APEC's Third Ministerial Meeting. He denied having discussed the issue of diplomatic relations at those meetings.

On North Korea's so-called nuclear weapons development program, Foreign Minister Qian said: "I do not know of such a program. We do not advocate the existence of nuclear weapons in any part of the Korean peninsula—be it in the North or the South, nor do we advocate the existence of foreign nuclear weapons there. We do stand for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. This issue should be resolved through dialogue. China does not favor the application of pressure. Dialogue is more effective than pressure." He added: Issues relating to the Korean peninsula should primarily be settled by the North and the South.

#### Qian News Forum Detailed

HK1511094391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 15 Nov 91 p 2

["Special Dispatch": "Qian Qichen, Li Lanqing Answer Questions in Seoul, Talk on Baker's China Visit, Cross-Strait Relations, Korea Peninsula Situation"]

[Text] Seoul, 14 Nov (TA KUNG PAO)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, answered reporters' questions on Sino-U.S. relations, relations between China and South Korea, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] issue at the news conference held here this afternoon. The reporters attending this news conference were from China and other countries, including Hong Kong and Taiwan.

When talking on Baker's visit to China starting tomorrow, Qian Qichen said: This visit is of great significance. Despite some differences of opinion between China and the United States, a result acceptable to both sides can be reached as long as they discuss the problem earnestly.

When touching on the development of Hong Kong's political system and the pending problem concerning the Court of Final Appeal, Qian Qichen said: Problems will always exist and the process of improving relations is the process of solving problems. It is impossible that all problems just perish one day.

The following is the full text of questions and answers at the news conference.

#### Three Achievements of APEC Meeting

Qian Qichen: I am very pleased that I had the opportunity to attend the third APEC ministerial meeting. The meeting went very smoothly. I would like to make three points as a summary of it. First, the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, and Hong Kong attended, adding three members to this organization. Second, ministers were very concerned with the progress of the Uruguay Round and, after discussion, planned to issue a declaration calling for



effort to conclude the Uruguay-round talks within this year and achieve positive results. Third, a declaration was issued defining the objectives, principles, and scope of activity of the APEC. This serves as a guideline for the activities of the APEC in future. The Chinese delegation was satisfied with the cooperation of other delegations and expressed appreciation to the host country for their circumspect arrangements and reception.

**Question:** Minister Qian, did you meet with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Seoul? As he is visiting China soon, what do you see as the possible results of his visit? If the United States revoked the most-favored-nation [MFN] status for China, what impact would it have on Hong Kong?

**Answer:** Because Secretary of State Baker is leaving for Beijing tomorrow and I am going to receive him there, we did not have a special meeting here. I think his visit is of great significance. Of course there are some differences between China and the United States, but as long as the two sides discuss the problem earnestly, a result acceptable to both sides can be achieved. Therefore, I am optimistic about the prospects of his visit. In my opinion, this is very important to the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations. Revoking MFN status will naturally have a major impact on Hong Kong, which has been discussed before.

#### On Cross-Strait Relations

**Question:** At this ministerial meeting, the two sides of Taiwan Straits and Hong Kong were present in the same capacity. There was some positive cross-strait communication on international affairs. Is mainland China equally willing to participate in the activities of other international organizations with Taiwan?

**Answer:** I think the APEC has its uniqueness. According to the regulations of the APEC, we solved some problems through negotiation, but it does not mean that the same applies to all international organizations.

**Question:** You are the first Chinese foreign minister to visit Seoul. When do you think the overall normalization of the Chinese-South Korean relations will be possible?

**Answer:** I came to Seoul to attend the APEC meeting. Being in the host country, I naturally met with the president of the meeting, South Korean foreign minister, and South Korean president.

#### Recent Visit to Korea Denied

**Question:** How does China view North Korea's program for developing nuclear weapons? Does China plan to stop such action? Will China take part in the action to pressurize North Korea?

**Answer:** We do not know that there exists such a program as you said, but the Chinese Government's attitude is the hope that the whole peninsula is free of nuclear weapons. We hope relevant quarters will settle their

problems through good negotiation, but we do not endorse international pressure.

**Question:** You mentioned your meetings with the South Korean president and foreign minister. Could you please talk about the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with South Korea?

**Answer:** The meetings have been covered by the press. We discussed the APEC meeting and some international issues of interest in general, but so far we have not mentioned the establishment of diplomatic relations.

**Question:** After you met with Japanese foreign minister yesterday, the Japanese spokesman said that you had been to North Korea. Could you confirm the information?

**Answer:** That was wrong information. The Japanese side has told us that there was a mistake with the interpretation on their part. I have not visited North Korea recently.

**Question:** Could you please tell us your opinion of the "Two Plus Four" proposal of internationalization?

**Answer:** In my opinion, the problems of the peninsula should be settled by the two sides on the peninsula themselves through discussion. Other countries can only offer some help. Therefore, I think it should mainly rely on the negotiation between the North and the South.

**Question:** Ministers are gathered here to attend a meeting, because this is a tendency and a trend. Does it mean that the "macro-Chinese circle" has become a big economic system. How shall we promote it?

**Li Lanqing:** We attach great importance to regional economic cooperation. In the meantime, we also believe that regional economic cooperation should be conducted under expanded world economic relations and trade. It should not produce trade protectionism groups. I think this is made clear in the declaration of the current APEC meeting. I do not understand what you meant by "macro-Chinese circle." If you were referring to China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, then it is true that we are one family and should strengthen cooperation. A long time ago, we expressed our aspiration for the "three linkages," the cross-strait "three linkages." We are expecting it to be realized at an early date.

**Question:** When meeting with Japanese foreign minister, you explained the political environment within the United States, especially that on the eve of the presidential election. Under such a sensitive political environment in the United States, what are the methods, if any, for improving Sino-U.S. relations?

**Qian Qichen:** I believe the upcoming general election has a very important place in the United States. I am not alone in saying this. Americans also say so.



**China's Posture on Joining General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]**

Question: What is Beijing's posture on Taipei joining the GATT?

Answer: Our stand is very clear. The People's Republic of China is a sovereign state and our government is the sole legal government. It is beyond dispute that the problem concerning our membership in the GATT should be solved and our status therein restored first. After our status is restored, I think it is then appropriate that Taiwan enters the GATT as China's singly connected [dan du guan xi 0830 3747 7070 4762] dependency. Of course we cannot accept that Taiwan joins the GATT ahead of us. This way, I think, it will not violate the tariff and trade principles of the Uruguay Round.

Question: Now China has a close relationship with Hong Kong, but there are still some pending problems, such as the development of Hong Kong's political system and the Court of Final Appeal. How do you think these problems can be settled and relations improved in future?

Answer: Problems will always exist. The process of improving relations will be process of solving problems. It is impossible that all problems just perish one day.

Question: Taiwan thinks that to establish the "three linkages," China's expression of goodwill is necessary. There has never been such form of participation in any other international organizations as in the APEC. Will China continue to show goodwill like this?

Answer: As to the issue of international organizations, the problem in question can be settled in this way according to the regulations of the APEC. Perhaps this also applies to some other organizations, but the situation is different in each organization. For example, in the United Nations, China's seat was restored by a 2/3 majority on 25 October 1971. Now some people in Taiwan propose going back to the United Nations. This is absolutely impossible.

Li Langqing: I would like to add something here. It was after the United Nations restored our legal status in 1971 that the GATT immediately disqualified Taiwan as an observer.

**On Establishment of Diplomatic Relations With South Korea**

Question: China favored South Korea and North Korea joining the United Nations, which means acknowledging South Korea as a state. Why does China not establish diplomatic relations with South Korea then?

Answer: Supporting it in joining the United Nations and establishing diplomatic relations with it are two different matters. Though related, they are different. At that time, all five permanent members supported South Korea and North Korea joining the United Nations. However, it does not mean that all these five countries will establish diplomatic relations with the south and north sides of Korea afterwards.

Question: I would like to follow up your talk with Japanese foreign minister. When did you visit North Korea?

Answer: Just now, I said that the coverage in today's papers is wrong. The papers say that I recently paid a secret visit to Pyongyang. I did not, either openly or secretly.

Question: Minister Qian went to the Seoul bureau of the International Council for the Promotion of Commerce and Trade and met with the South Korean economic minister. How significant is it to improving the bilateral relations?

Answer: The reason that I visited the Seoul bureau of the International Council for the Promotion of Commerce and Trade, I think, is because some of our citizens are working there. I was obliged to call on them; otherwise I would have let them down. As to the meeting with the South Korean economic minister, I would like to let our minister of foreign economic relations and trade take the question.

Li Langqing: Minister Yi Pong-so was the vice president of this meeting. I believe it was absolutely normal for us participants in the meeting to meet the host and talk about issues of common interest.

Question: Minister Qian, you attended this meeting in the capacity of foreign minister and Taiwan attended the meeting in the same capacity. Does it mean that mainland China now affirms the current diplomatic policies of the "Republic of China?"

Answer: I think Mr. Vincent Siew attended this meeting in the name of Chinese Taipei.

**Further on Qian News Conference**

SK1411133191 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network  
in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Report on news conference by PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, at the Shilla Hotel on 14 November; Qian speaks in Mandarin with Korean subtitles—passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who asked for an unusual, separate news conference timed to coincide with the end of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] Conference, placed great importance on the APEC Conference hosted by the ROK, citing, first of all, the adoption of the Uruguay round negotiations declaration and the admission of the three Chinas [se Chungguk] into APEC.

In particular, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen clarified China's official position on the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, a question showered on him by domestic and foreign reporters.

[Qian] "China's clear-cut stand is that there should be no nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. We are concerned about efforts made by other countries about this issue, but international pressure is not desirable."

Minister Qian Qichen also reacted negatively to talks among the six Northeast Asian countries, also known as the two

plus four talks, proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Baker, as an effort to curb North Korea's nuclear development.

[Qian] "The Korean peninsula question should be settled on the initiative of the parties concerned. Other countries should play a supporting role, no more than that."

When questioned why China has delayed the establishment of diplomatic relations with the ROK even after it had already endorsed the latter's admission into the United Nations, Minister Qian Qichen displayed a reaction that seemed to show his consciousness of North Korea.

[Qian] "In a sense, admission into the United Nations and the establishment of diplomatic relations are related to each other, but essentially they are two different issues."

"I have met with President No Tae-u and Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and discussed with them issues of common concern related to the interests of the two countries."

In today's news conference, reporters from Taiwan, which has been admitted to the APEC along with China, showed great concern about the issue of improving relations between the two countries. Minister Qian Qichen, however, made it clear that Taiwan should not be allowed to become member state of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff before China does, not to mention its admission into the United Nations, on the ground that it is part of Mainland China.

#### **Qian Returns To Beijing**

OW1411165191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1630 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation jointly headed by Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, returned here tonight after having attended the third ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation held in Seoul from November 12 to 14.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu greeted the delegation at the airport.

#### **Qian: Soviet Coup Strengthened National Unity**

OW1511090491 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0832 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 15 KYODO—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has told Communist Party executives that August's failed coup by hard-liners in the Soviet Union strengthened China's unity, Chinese sources said Friday.

The sources told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Qian, in an internal report distributed to party executives in October, said the changes in Moscow will have a "certain effect" on China, but not a significant one.

Qian was quoted as saying China has successfully launched economic reform in rural villages while the

Soviet Union has suffered crises for emphasizing political reform without sufficient economic changes.

"The incident in the Soviet Union only strengthened our belief to unite and continue along our own line," Qian was quoted as saying in the report.

According to the sources, the report on international affairs and China's diplomatic policies was compiled in late September and was given to the executives in October.

Qian said the decline of the Soviet Union has shifted the international situation to a multipolar structure from the old U.S.-Soviet bipolar world, but heightened "unrest and anxiety."

He said regional disputes have become a major problem and a large gap between the poor and rich among the nations will become an destabilizing factor.

The report opposes U.S. President George Bush's claim to build a U.S.-led "new world order" and instead calls for creating one based on nonintervention in domestic affairs and Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

It also calls for improving relations with the West, including the United States, as well as Japan, to promote Beijing's reform policies and stabilize its economy.

Economic cooperation with Southeast Asian countries should also be strengthened, the report said.

#### **UN Delegate Reiterates Opposition To Torture**

OW1411231091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2254 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese delegate Zhang Kening reiterated here today that the Chinese Government has always stood opposed to torture and attached importance to the international cooperation in the field of torture prohibition.

Speaking at the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the UN General Assembly, Zhang said that as a signatory party to the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, China fulfilled in good faith its obligation as provided for under the convention by submitting in time to the UN Center for Human Rights its initial report on the implementation of the convention in 1989 and has been preparing an additional report on this issue.

He said the convention against torture has automatically entered into force in China. Many provisions in the convention have long been embodied in the Chinese laws.

The Chinese laws stipulate that the rights of persons, the democratic rights and other rights of citizens of the People's Republic of China are inviolable, and that state functionaries in the process of evidence collection are strictly prohibited from obtaining confession by torture, threats, or other illegal means. In carrying out their

functions, the public security officials are forbidden to beat or abuse, mistreat or insult the offender violating the public security.

He said the Chinese laws also guarantee the rights of citizens to seek protection of their legitimate rights and interests through legal process and obtain compensation if their rights have been illegally tampered by the state institutions and functionaries.

The Chinese delegate said that China has always exercised its right of criminal jurisdiction within the framework of its treaty obligations over crimes of torture as defined in the convention whether they have occurred in Chinese territory or not.

In this regard, he added, the Chinese Government is ready to cooperate with other countries in the fields of extradition and judicial assistance in penal matters.

#### **Government Donates Funds To UN Refugees**

*OW1311121591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0202 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] United Nations, November 12 (XINHUA)—China today pledged to donate 250,000 U.S. Dollars to the U.N. regular assistance programme for refugees for 1992.

Speaking at the pledging conference, Chinese delegate Zhang Yishan said that it is the consistent view of the Chinese Government that the sufferings of the refugees will be alleviated effectively only when the principle of international solidarity and burden sharing is observed.

The Chinese Government has, over the years, carried out active cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and settled in China nearly 300,000 refugees, he said.

In spite of the fact that quite a few provinces of China were hit by serious flood and water-logging unprecedented in the past one hundred years, he added, China still actively supports the UNHCR's efforts for alleviating the difficulties of the refugees and will, always, continue to make its due contribution in this regard. Over the past 40 years, UNHCR has expanded from a tiny entity into a large organization with an annual budget of 550 million U.S. dollars. There are an estimated 16 million refugees in the world, among them approximately 2 million are in North America, 6.2 million in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, 590,000 in Asia and Oceania, 4.8 million in Africa, and 1.2 million in Latin America.

#### **Yeltsin Views Soviet-Japanese Territorial Dispute**

*OW1511041791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0255 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] Moscow, November 14 (XINHUA)—Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin has stressed the need to seek for a fair solution to the Soviet-Japanese territorial dispute, the Russian news agency RIA reported today.

In an address to the Russians, Yeltsin said many Russians had written to him letters expressing their worries about the future of the southern Kuril Islands.

He said the Soviet-Japanese territorial dispute over the Kuril Islands should be removed in accordance with just humanitarian principles and in firm defense of the interests and dignity of Russians, especially those who are residents of the southern Kuril Islands.

He said that his country's frozen relations with Japan, due to the fact that no peace treaty has been signed between the two sides, is not forgivable.

The Soviet-Japanese territorial issue has caused a great stir recently in the Russian Federation.

Ruslan Khasbulatov, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, said in September while he was visiting Japan that the Russian Federation is going to solve the Kuril Islands issue with Japan as soon as possible in accordance with historical facts and just international principles.

His remarks gave rise to strong protest at that time, especially from local residents of the Kurils.

#### **DPRK Delegation Concludes Visit to Australia**

*OW0711120691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1033 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Text] Canberra, November 7 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) concluded its nine-day visit to Australia today with an agreement on the establishment of party-to-party relations and exchange of visits.

This is the first high-ranking official delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Australia since the diplomatic relations between the two countries was frozen 16 years ago.

The Korean delegation, headed by Kim Yong-sun, international secretary of the Central Committee of WPK, came here at the invitation of the Australian Labor Party.

During its stay, the WPK delegation held talks and discussions with the Australian Labor Party (ALP) National President Stephen Loosley, ALP National Secretary Bob Hogg and Foreign Minister Gareth Evans on bilateral and international affairs.

Yi Song-il, a member of the delegation, told XINHUA reporter that [words indistinct] talks that the two sides shall establish party-to-party relations and exchange visits.

It was also agreed that joint efforts should be made for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific Region, for the denuclearization of Northeast Asia with the main focus on the Korean peninsula, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and for the joint development of the Asia-Pacific Region.

When meeting Australian Foreign Minister, Kim Yong-sun requested Evans to recommend the U.S. authorities to



positively respond to the DPRK's proposal on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, Yi said. Evans expressed his understanding of the DPRK's position and the readiness to convey this to the United States.

#### **U.S. To Act Against Libya on Airliner Bombing**

*OW1411232691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2253 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA)—The United States today indicted two Libyans with the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and the White House said the U.S. Government did not rule out any options, including military response, to the action.

The U.S. Justice Department issued the warrants against 'Abd-el-Basit 'Ali Muhammad al-Miqrahi and Al-Amin Khalifah Fahimah charging them with conspiracy and murder.

In a statement, the Justice Department identified Miqrahi as a senior officer of the Libyan intelligence services, who also held a position with Libyan Arab Airlines and was the director of the Center for Strategic Studies in Tripoli.

Fahimah was identified as an officer of the Libyan intelligence services, who also held the position as station officer with Libyan Arab Airlines in the Mediterranean island nation of Malta.

"Both are believed to be in Libya," the statement said. "The warrants will be circulated through Interpol, but it is considered unlikely that they will be arrested in the normal way. A demand is being made to Libya for the surrender of these men for trial."

Marlin Fitzwater, spokesman of the White House, said U.S. President George Bush would be consulting closely with British Prime Minister John Major in the coming days "to fashion together a cooperative international response to this latest terrorist atrocity by (Libyan leader) Qadhafi's government."

Asked whether a military response was under consideration, Fitzwater said "we don't rule out any options. We are considering any number of international responses."

Bush had already raised this issue with some foreign leaders, he said, and would be raising it with others "in the very near future."

Fitzwater added, "We find it very hard to believe that this could have been carried out without the active involvement of higher-ups within the (Libyan) Government."

But Libyan officials have denied any involvement in the bombing.

The Pan Am jetliner was on a London-to-New York flight when it exploded over Lockerbie on December 21, 1988, killing 270 people aboard, including 11 on the ground.

U.S. investigators initially suspected the Syrian-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Pan Am bombing. They were thought to have been commissioned by the Iranian Government to target a U.S. plane in retaliation for the 1988 U.S. downing of an Iranian airbus over the gulf that killed 290 people.

U.S. Acting Attorney General William Barr said today, "This investigation is by no means over. It continues unabated. We will not rest until all those responsible are brought to justice and we have no higher priority."

Fitzwater said "Now, the investigation continues, and we simply do not have any evidence to implicate Syria or Iran. It is still an open investigation. We don't rule out some involvement because of the way that the terrorist activities in that part of the world interact with each other."

Fitzwater also said Syria was still on the U.S. list of terrorism "due to a pattern of terrorist activities involving other issues and other matters."

#### **Bush To Meet With Israel's Shamir 21 Nov**

*OW1411021691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0113 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Washington, November 13 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush has invited Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the White House on November 21, a U.S. administration official said today.

The meeting will come during a previously scheduled private visit by Shamir to visit Jewish federation officials in Los Angeles, Boston and Baltimore.

It will be Bush's first meeting with Shamir since they attended the Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid, Spain, three weeks ago. Shamir will also meet with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

U.S. officials want to take advantage of Shamir's trip to further discuss with him the progress of the peace conference, said the U.S. Official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Shamir accused Syria on Tuesday of obstructing the peace negotiations and said the United States would have to set the date and place for the next round of negotiations. The next round would involve separate and direct talks between Israeli negotiators and Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian-Palestinian delegations.

Since the talks began with formal Madrid sessions, Israel has urged that the next round alternate between sites in Israel and in Arab capitals.

The Syrians and other Arab parties think this could be interpreted as recognition of the Jewish state and thus want the dialogue continued in Spain or some other "neutral" country.



In Amman, Jordanian Prime Minister Taher Masri said on Tuesday that direct talks were likely to start sometime next week in Williamsburg, Virginia, about 125 miles south of Washington.

But a senior Syrian official has said that Syrian Government was resisting a U.S. location because Washington still regards Syria as a sponsor of terrorist groups and denies Palestine Liberation Organization members U.S. visas.

U.S. and Israeli officials also said that Washington had proposed that the third phase of the talks—multilateral negotiations on regional issues ranging from water supplies to arms control—would be held at a European site, possible in Moscow.

The proposed regional talks would bring together Israel, its Arab neighbors, the countries of the Gulf and of North Africa, as well as representatives of the European Community, Japan and Canada.

### United States & Canada

#### Newspapers Preview James Baker Visit to PRC

##### Article on 'Eye-Catching' Visit

HK1411051391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
14 Nov 91 p 2

["Newsletter From America" by Chu Hsing-fu (2612 1630 4395), WEN WEI PO special correspondent in Washington: "Baker's China Visit Attracts People's Attention (Part 1)"]

[Text] Washington, D.C., 13 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—

#### Lifting the Ban on Interaction With the Senior Level of China

After all those twists and turns, Sino-U.S. relations, which were at a low ebb in the past two years, now have a chance to change for the better: U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will visit China beginning 15 November. His visit not only signifies that the U.S. ban on senior level exchanges with China has been lifted but is also regarded as a weather vane which shows the direction of the future development of Sino-U.S. relations. The trip is therefore particularly eye-catching.

For more than two years, Sino-U.S. relations were full of conflicts, U.S. criticisms against China, and endless U.S. misunderstandings of China. Although both sides made some efforts, the hurt Sino-U.S. relations have always been in a state which would suddenly become warmer and then turn cold again. One of the most typical examples is that Baker twice visited Mongolia, both last year and this year, passing China's door without entering.

#### Mutual Visits Are Conducive to Improvement of Relations

If the senior leaders of the United States and China do not carry out exchanges, how can they eliminate the problems

and conflicts existing between the two countries? If the senior leaders of the United States, and especially the secretary of state who is responsible for diplomatic affairs, do not go to China for a visit, then, even if some vice ministerial officials visit China once every two or three days, how can Sino-U.S. relations be regarded as having been restored and improved? To change this kind of abnormal relations, the Chinese side has always adopted a positive and active attitude. For example, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met Baker at the UN General Assembly in last autumn; after that, he also went to Washington D.C. to pay a special visit to President Bush. In the past two months, Qian Qichen also met Baker in the United Nations and Paris. The United States also sent an under secretary of state and an assistant secretary of state to visit China this year. Through these contacts and visits, Sino-U.S. relations have improved. However, being restrained by the U.S. Congress, the United States has often stopped short of restoring ties with China and therefore the date for Baker's visit to China could not be fixed.

#### Isolating China Equates to Isolating Oneself

Fortunately, China's political situation is stable, its economy develops steadily and its reform and opening up policy remains unchanged. Many government leaders, foreign ministers, and economic affairs ministers from foreign countries visited Beijing for talks with the Chinese leaders this year, among them are the prime ministers of Japan, Britain, and Italy. Through these visits, China's relations with Japan and with West European countries have already, or basically, returned to normal. Under this condition, if the United States continues to isolate China and refuses to carry out direct exchanges with the Chinese leaders, it equates to self-isolation and, to quote a popular colloquial saying in the West, it equates to shooting oneself in the foot. This isolation means the United States will let the Japanese and Europeans grab the huge potential of the Chinese market and it means that China, with one-fourth of the world population and a great influence on Asia and even the world, is something to be reckoned with—therefore ignoring China will not help eliminate the dispute and conflict between China and the United States. Precisely out of this consideration, early this month, Baker announced his acceptance of the invitation to visit China.

Although Baker is a ministerial-level official, the United States is a great superpower and Sino-U.S. relations are very important, so the significance of his visit to China this time will surpass the visits by the Japanese, British, and Italian prime ministers in a certain sense. Apart from meeting Qian Qichen, it is expected that Baker will probably meet the most senior leaders of China and both sides can use the opportunity to talk very frankly, so as to enhance consensus, strengthen cooperation, and reduce difference between both sides. U.S. officials disclosed that during his visit to China, the major issues Baker will discuss with the Chinese side include the unbalanced bilateral trade, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, China's participation in the system of missile technology control, and human rights. According to the traditional customs of the Chinese people, when the host receives

the guest, he must give the guest some present. The newspapers here have cited the words from U.S. officials that Beijing has already guaranteed through diplomatic channels that Baker will not return empty handed, and that China will not leave Baker in a difficult situation.

#### **No Big Difference in the Stand of Nuclear Nonproliferation**

The United States hopes China can guarantee that it will not transfer nuclear technology or sell missiles to Iran, Syria, and Pakistan, and that it strictly keeps its promise. Judging by the current situation, there is no big difference between China and the United States on the issue of nuclear nonproliferation and the selling of missiles. On 25 October, China's States Council submitted a bill to the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee suggesting that China sign the "Treaty of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons." It is expected that during Baker's visit, the NPC will approve this bill, so as to let the United States relax. As for the issue of selling missiles, the United States and the Soviet Union are the biggest arms dealers in the Middle East and China sells only a very limited quantity of arms to the Middle East countries. This year, the United States has repeatedly announced the selling of a large number of new weapons to the Middle East countries, including many missiles; the United States now turns to China and tries to restrain its selling of missiles and weapons to other countries and it looks like "the magistrate who set houses on fire while forbidding ordinary folk to light lamps." However, as a responsible member of the international community, China concurs in principle with the practice of fair, reasonable, and effective international control of arms deals, including missiles trade. Therefore, the possibility that China will reach consensus with Baker on the issue of joining the "system of missile technology control" cannot be excluded.

#### **Further on 'Eye-Catching' Visit**

HK1511060991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
15 Nov 91 p 2

["Newsletter From America" by Chu Hsing-fu (2612 1630 4395), WEN WEI PO special correspondent in Washington: "Baker's China Visit Attracts People's Attention (Part 2 of 2)"]

[Text]

#### **New Vigor for Sino-U.S. Trade Talks**

In recent years, to control inflation at home, China resorted to some restrictions on imports, and subsidized some exports; in addition, the United States banned the export of high technology to China, and this caused unbalanced Sino-U.S. trade in favor of China. Therefore, the United States demands China open up its markets, reduce tariffs, and protect intellectual property rights. To radically reduce the trade deficit and to restore the talks on China's seat in the GATT, China recently adopted many positive measures in the areas of bilateral trade

and of protection of intellectual property rights. For example, in October, China's General Administration of Customs made a very important decision: Beginning 1 January 1992, China will cut the tariff rates for 250 taxable commodities according to the "names of goods and the code coordination system" which is generally used in the international community. Baker's visit this time will inject new vigor into Sino-U.S. trade talks.

#### **Most Difficult Problem During Baker's China Visit**

The issue of human rights will be the most difficult topic during Baker's visit to China because China and the United States have a different understanding of the issue, and the gap is quite big. The United States hopes China will release the detained "pro-democracy" persons, or even hopes the Chinese Government will apologize for the "4 June" incident. However, China thinks this is China's internal affair and does not want others to give instruction. Furthermore, China's urgent task is to maintain political stability, develop the economy, and consider other problems on this premise. The Chinese people at this moment fear turmoil and demand stability. If China becomes tumultuous, the Soviet Union's today is China's tomorrow.

However, we must see one point: China has recently adopted a more flexible attitude on the issue of human rights. In the past, China was reluctant to discuss human rights with foreigners, but now it is willing to exchange ideas with them. Since last year, China has released a number of the "pro-democracy" elements out of humanitarian consideration, among them is the well-known Fang Lizhi, who is suspected of betraying the "student movement." If a person such as Fang Lizhi could also be released, then the possibility that, in the future, China will release certain "pro-democracy" elements who have shown repentance, cannot be completely excluded. Otherwise, the United States will grasp this issue to relentlessly pester China.

#### **Korean Peninsula Issue**

Newspapers say that during his China visit, Baker will probably touch on the issue of the situation on the Korean peninsula. On this issue, it is the United States who wants something from China. The United States hopes the Chinese leaders will further exert influence on the north side of Korea and urge it to stop developing nuclear weapons and to accept supervision and inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the United States announced in September it would withdraw strategic weapons from South Korea. The United States recently estimated that in a period of six months to one year, the north side of Korea will possess nuclear weapons. The United States worries that once the north side of Korea possesses nuclear weapons, South Korea and Japan will develop nuclear weapons regardless of the consequences, then, the situation in northeast Asia will become more tense. The United States thinks China is a friendly neighbor to the north side of Korea and therefore China can talk to it.

Public opinion here is that if Baker's visit to China can secure a result which can satisfy both the American and the Chinese sides, then future Sino-U.S. relations may stay on a more stable track. If Baker's visit cannot satisfy the watchful U.S. congressmen, then they will shout louder in Congress, and more congressmen will threaten to cancel China's most-favored-nation trade status.

#### **Destabilizing Factors in Sino-U.S. Relations**

However, because the two countries' social systems differ, ideology, and value, the currently existing problems cannot all be swept away by Baker's visit. The U.S. Congress, which is controlled by the Democrats, adopts a tune which is different from that of the Bush administration concerning China policy, thus complicating Sino-U.S. relations with a color of party politics. In addition, some people in the United States openly advocate the peaceful evolution of China, and this adds new destabilizing factors to the Sino-U.S. relations which have yet to be restored to normal. Therefore, only when the leaders of the two countries have insight, proceed from the highest and long-term interests of both countries to achieve consensus while allowing for differences, and solve their problems and conflicts through regular and calm discussions, can the future Sino-U.S. relations have more joys than worries, and a bright side which is greater than the dark side.

#### **'Feature' on 'Unpredictable' Impact**

HK1511090691 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 15 Nov 91 p 2

["Special Feature" by Pu Yen (2613 6056): "What Will Be Discussed at Sino-U.S. High-Level Contact—Written Before Baker's China Visit"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (TA KUNG PAO)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker is scheduled to fly to Beijing on the afternoon of the 15th, marking the beginning of his three-day visit to China as a guest of Qian Qichen, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister. Qian Qichen invited Baker to visit China during his U.S. visit at the end of last year. Nearly one year has passed before Baker finally makes his China visit. Though it is a bit late, yet he will come at long last. Secretary of State James Baker is the highest-ranking official of the United States to visit China since the political turbulence in the late spring and early summer of 1989. Both China and the United States have attached great importance to his visit, which is also followed with great interest by the world opinion.

#### **More Prudent Than Optimistic**

Observers in Beijing believe that Secretary of State James Baker's China visit will provide a good opportunity for China and the United States to resume and improve their bilateral relations. However, it is still unpredictable how great an impact Baker's visit will have on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. It is said that both China and the United States are more

prudent than optimistic about this visit. That Baker finally starts his China tour serves to explain at least the following two points:

1. The ruling authorities of the United States have gradually become aware of the fact that it is unrealistic to ignore the existence of China in the international arena, and that it is also impossible to isolate China. Baker himself made the point fairly clear when explaining his decision to visit China: "China has a population which makes up one fourth of the world's total," and "possesses nuclear weapons and has a significant influence in the region. It also has tremendous economic potential." As is known to all, besides what Baker mentioned, China is also one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and can play the same decisive role on major international affairs as the other four permanent members.

2. The ruling authorities of the United States have also gradually become aware that both China and the United States should make contacts and sit down to talk if they intend to solve problems existing between them. Without contacts or discussions, problems will not disappear by themselves. Baker was right when he said: "Some practical problems exist between" the United States and China, and "we cannot expect headway made on such problems unless we talk about them."

People still remember that for quite some time before the two countries established diplomatic relations, neither China nor the United States was willing to budge from its original position or make contacts with the other. At that time, Chairman Mao Zedong asked the well-known American reporter [Edgar] Snow to pass a message to the then leaders of the United States to express his hope that China and the United States might hold some talks. It did not matter if both sides could not reach agreement or even had a argument with each other. In the end, China and the United States did hold talks which yielded good results, and diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. It thus can be seen that when problems cropped up between two countries, the two do not have to turn a cold shoulder to each other and become enemies; on the contrary, they should adopt a positive attitude and sit down to talk, to find proper solutions. In September, Chinese leaders told visiting former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that China could find no difficulties in holding high-ranking political talks with the United States. Chinese President Yang Shangkun pointed out: "Although some problems exist between China and the United States, so long as we respect each other, hold equal discussions and consultations, and seek common ground while reserving differences, we can overcome problems existing in bilateral relations." Secretary of State Baker's China visit may serve as a positive response of the United States to Chinese leaders' suggestion to hold Sino-U.S. high-ranking political talks.



### **"Human Rights" Issue Will Be Discussed**

Observers here also believe that during his visit to Beijing, Baker will probably discuss with the Chinese side such issues as so-called "human rights," the unfavorable trade balance between China and the United States, intellectual property rights, and nuclear proliferation.

On the issue of so-called "human rights," China has recently issued a white paper of several tens of thousands of characters on "China's Human Rights Situation." The white paper gives a briefing on China's present human rights situation, and expounds China's principles and policies on the human rights issue. China believes that human rights are not abstract, but specific. Because of different national conditions, every country will naturally have different emphasis on the human rights issue. To large numbers of developing countries, including China, the most urgent tasks are to survive, then attain development. In a country as big as China, which has a population of more than 1.1 billion people, if the people do not have enough food and clothing, their human rights will be out of the question! It is natural that different countries have their own understanding and explanation of human rights, due to different historical and cultural traditions, levels of economic development, and social systems. However, no country should force its own views on others. China is willing to exchange views and promote mutual understanding on the human rights issue with other countries on an equal footing. Yet, China opposes the move of some countries to use the human rights issue as a tool of power politics to interfere in internal affairs and violate the sovereignty of other countries. China will by no means allow any interference in China's internal affairs by making use of the human rights issue.

### **The Issue of Unfavorable Sino-U.S. Trade Balance**

The issue of an unfavorable balance in Sino-U.S. trade does exist. However, last year's unfavorable balance exceeding \$10 billion, as claimed by the United States, is far from accurate. It is very unfair that the United States entered into China's account all transit trade via Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong, including products processed and manufactured by three kinds of foreign-invested enterprises. China always holds the view that China and the United States can complement each other to a great extent in economic and trade cooperation. China is willing to import from the United States more highly competitive commodities and technologies, and adopt a positive attitude to solve the problem of unfavorable trade balance. The big purchasing groups China sent to the United States this year are clear proof. So long as the United States abandons its policy of discrimination, and observes the spirit of equality, mutual benefit, and helping supply each other's needs, the problems existing in Sino-U.S. trade are not hard to resolve.

As concerns the problem of intellectual property rights existing between China and the United States, the Chinese and U.S. Governments have held within this year five

rounds of high-ranking talks. Over the past few years, China have adopted a series of positive measures to enhance the level of intellectual property right protection, and scored remarkable results in this field. This year, in particular, China has promulgated the law for copyright protection, and the stipulations on protection of computer software. In addition, China is also prepared to join the Bern Treaty. However, ignoring China's remarkable progress in protecting intellectual property right and its honest negotiations with the United States, the latter has unilaterally listed China among key countries of "Special 301," and threatened China with trade retaliation. This is unfair to China, and also harmful to trade relations between the two countries. China hopes that the U.S. Government can proceed from the overall situation of bilateral relations, overcome obstructions of political factors inside the country, act in accordance with the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, and successfully solve the problem of intellectual property rights existing between China and the United States.

As to Baker's remarks on China's possession of "nuclear weapons," it is known to everybody that in comparison with those possessed by the United States, the small quantity of nuclear weapon in China's hands are really like a small sorcerer in the presence of a great one, still less the fact that China possesses nuclear weapons only for the purpose of self-defense. China's arms export volume is also very small, equal to about one twentieth of arms export volume of the United States. China has consistently adopted a prudent and responsible attitude toward arms export. Last August, the Chinese Government announced its decision in principle to join the Treaty of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In October, China and the other four permanent members of the UN Security Council held a meeting in London to continue discussions of criteria for the transfer of conventional weapons, as well as the nonproliferation of mass destructive weapons. Both the criteria for the transfer of conventional weapons adopted at and the communique issued by the meeting reiterated that the five countries would seek just, reasonable, comprehensive, and balanced measures on arms control. It should be pointed out that with regard to controlling arms exports, those countries which have a large export volume should take the lead in exercising self-restraint, instead of acting in a way characterized by the phrase "one may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge."

Observers here predict that during his Beijing visit, Secretary of State Baker will surely discuss major international issues with the Chinese side, including the Middle East peace issue, the Cambodian issue, and the Asian Pacific issue. Discussions on such issues between China and the United States will undoubtedly give a positive impetus to world peace and stability.



**Human Rights Poster Prelude to Trip***HK1511011591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 91 pp 1, 12**[By John Kohut in Beijing and Willy Wo-lap Lam]*

[Text] Beijing has taken a hard line on human rights ahead of today's visit by the American Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, dismissing lists of political dissidents that Western governments have presented as "not serious".

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Wu Jianmin yesterday also stepped up the attack on "attempts by foreign forces hostile to China to subvert the Chinese Government by peaceful means", a veiled reference to American "neo-imperialism".

However, the Chinese dropped hints that Beijing might display a flexible attitude towards the issues of arms non-proliferation and trade.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, also expressed optimism over the Baker visit.

Speaking before leaving Seoul at the end of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conferences, Mr Qian said: "Through serious discussions, we can gradually reach solutions that are acceptable for both sides. I am optimistic about the progress of our relations."

Meanwhile, late last night dissidents took the risky step of posting a call for human rights and political pluralism at Beijing's most prestigious university, the eve of Mr Baker's visit.

The poster, signed by a group calling itself the Liberal Democratic Party of China, was put up on a public bulletin board at Beijing University, the main campus from which students launched the pro-democracy protests of 1989.

Mr Baker is to hold a session of talks with Mr Qian this afternoon. He will have talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, and Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, tomorrow.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Wu said Beijing had only accepted lists of dissidents and prisoners from Western governments "out of courtesy and the object of promotion of mutual understanding".

"It needs to be pointed out that some of the names on the lists originated from mere hearsay, being very inaccurate. Some people listed have never existed at all," he said.

Recently, the U.S. and German Governments have submitted to Beijing lists of 800 and 900 dissidents respectively. Beijing has promised to study them but has made no substantial reply.

However, while Mr Wu refused to say what action would be taken over the list, he did not rule out the possibility of an amnesty for some political prisoners.

Analysts say Beijing is under great pressure to make concessions on human rights to win Washington's renewal of Most Favoured Nation trading status in 1992.

There were signs yesterday that Beijing might be willing to make at least token concessions on trade and arms control.

One day after Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Li Lanqing, indicated that the state would further loosen its grip on foreign-trade enterprises, Beijing announced that it would tighten up the issuing of certificates of origin for Chinese exports.

A revised law would ensure that products from Chinese factories as well as joint ventures carried valid certificates of origin.

On the thorny issue of arms control, the Foreign Ministry spokesman seemed to display some flexibility.

When asked whether China would sign the Missile Technology Control Regime in the near future, Mr Wu said China was in favour of "fair and reasonable international control of the arms trade".

"China is willing to enter consultations on the above-mentioned subjects with parties concerned."

Analysts said Mr Wu's remarks seemed to hint that Beijing might give a positive response if Mr Baker was to press China to begin negotiations on formal accession to the treaty.

Diplomats said, however, that it would be unlikely for Beijing to accede to demands by Mr Baker that it persuade Pyongyang to contain its nuclear development programme.

At the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings, Mr Baker called on countries including China, Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union to take a "multilateral approach" to force Pyongyang to at least agree to international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Mr Qian, however, said in Seoul yesterday that "we do not wish to see any international pressure" on North Korea.

**Arms Sales on Topics Agenda***HK1511013891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 91 p 12**[By John Kohut in Beijing]*

[Text] China's weapons sales are expected to be among the main issues American Secretary of State Mr James Baker will raise during his talks with senior Chinese officials beginning today.

Although China has repeatedly insisted it follows a cautious course in its sales of military technology, the United States and other countries see the transfers as destabilising, especially in potential power kegs such as the Middle East.

Concern about China's military sales were heightened this month when U.S. officials accused Beijing of having sold nuclear weapons technology to Teheran. China confirmed it had sold nuclear technology to Iran, but insisted it was only for peaceful purposes.

However, diplomats in Beijing said the technology sold to Iran seemed to exceed needs for development of nuclear power. They also noted that China had originally denied the sale of U.S.\$2 billion (HK\$5.51 billion) worth of East Wind medium-range ballistic missiles in 1988. The sale was later confirmed.

China insists it has a right to sell weapons to other countries for their legitimate self-defence, and that in any event, other nations do the same. Thus, the Chinese say, Western nations are hypocritical when they single out Beijing military sales for criticism.

With arms sales averaging about US\$1 billion annually over the past decade, China ranks as the world's fifth largest arms exporter.

However, Western analysts say China's sales are potentially much more dangerous and destabilising than those of Western countries.

For one, the Chinese are prepared to sell to practically any country, even those at war with each other. During the Iran-Iraq conflict of the 1980s, Beijing was a major weapons supplier to both Baghdad and Teheran.

Furthermore, China tends to be less than rigorous about issuing end-user certificates, one analyst said. This makes it easy for one country to act as a proxy for another in buying Chinese arms, or to re-sell arms purchased from China.

"China tends to export weapons into areas which are very sensitive," said a Western diplomat.

Complicating the picture is the fact that military sales are carried out not by a single, central organisation, but by a number of Chinese companies which compete with each other.

If the Chinese do make any concessions to Mr Baker, it will be for the sake of money. China ran a U.S.\$10 billion trade surplus with the United States last year but faces the prospect of losing that lucrative commerce if President Mr George Bush fails to get China's Most Favoured Nation trading status renewed in 1992, an election year.

Mr Baker is expected to make it clear that Mr Bush needs Beijing's help, in the form of compromises, if he is to stick with his China policy.

Diplomats believe that among other things, Mr Baker will seek reassurances that China will sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Beijing's accession to the treaty would go far to calm worries about Chinese sales of nuclear technology to countries including Pakistan, Algeria and India.

Among the most disturbing Chinese arms deals believed to have been clinched recently are sales of M-9 missiles to Syria and M-11s to Pakistan.

The M-9 is thought to have a range of up to about 600 kilometres, posing a threat to Israel and other Middle Eastern countries should it be obtained by Syria.

The M-11, with a range of about 290 kilometres, would be targeted primarily at India. Both missiles are capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

### **Baker Said 'Unlikely' To Meet Deng**

HK1511020991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 91 p 13

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Mr Baker, the most senior U.S. official to call on China since the 1989 Beijing massacre, is unlikely to be granted an audience with patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Deng, 87, formally retired in mid-1990, saying he would not be meeting any more foreign dignitaries.

The only exceptions have been Kuomintang-affiliated "old friends" and North Korean President Mr Kim Il-sung, whom Mr Deng met on October 5.

In Chinese diplomatic thinking, however, Mr Baker is the proverbial emissary from a non-mainstream culture who is bearing big gifts.

Shortly after arriving at Beijing airport at 2.25 pm [0625 GMT] today, Mr Baker will have a formal session with his counterpart Mr Qian Qichen, whom Mr Deng has praised as the "exemplary" third-generation diplomat.

A banquet hosted by Mr Qian will follow at the Great Hall of the People.

Tomorrow, Mr Baker will call on Premier Mr Li Peng, General Secretary Mr Jiang Zemin, and most likely President Mr Yang Shangkun.

As head of the Communist Party's Leading Group on Foreign Affairs, Mr Li can claim personal credit for the success with which Beijing has persuaded Western countries to lift economic and political sanctions.

Mr Baker's entourage has been wrapped in secrecy. Diplomatic sources said, however, that it included Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs, Mr Reginald Bartholomew.

Mr Bartholomew discussed arms control and nuclear nonproliferation when he visited Beijing last August.

Also accompanying Mr Baker are Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, Mr Richard Schifter and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia, Mr Richard Solomon.

Mr Schifter visited Beijing last December.

Mr Baker will leave Beijing on Sunday afternoon.

### **Baker Arrives in Beijing on Official Visit**

*OW1511064291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0635 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and his wife flew into Beijing this afternoon on an official visit to China.

Baker, as guest of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, is the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit China in two and a half years.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and U.S. Ambassador to China Stapleton Roy greeted Baker and his party at the airport.

The U.S. Secretary of State is scheduled to hold talks with Qian Qichen and meet top Chinese leaders during his stay in Beijing.

### **Meets Qian, Others**

*OW1511083791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0822 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker sat down for talks here this afternoon with his host, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Baker and his party arrived in Beijing earlier today on an official visit to China.

Present at the talks are Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Zhu Qizhen as well as U.S. Ambassador to China Stapleton Roy, Under Secretaries of State Robert B. Zoellick and Reginald Bartholomew.

At press time, the talks are still in session.

### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **Military Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Burma**

*OW1311144991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1333 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], November 13 (XINHUA)—A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Lieutenant General He Qizong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here by air this afternoon for a three-day visit to Myanmar [Burma].

He came here at the invitation of General Than Shwe, deputy commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Defense Services and commander-in-chief of the army.

The delegation was accorded a red carpet welcome. He Qizong, accompanied by General Than Shwe, reviewed a guard of honor at Yangon international airport.

The Chinese delegation was also greeted by commander-in-chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Maung Maung Khin, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Lt-Gen Tin Tun, Maj-Gens [major generals] Khin Nyunt and Tin Oo, first and second secretaries of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), Maj-Gen Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Command, and Brig-Gen David Abel, director of the Directorate of Procurement.

Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Liang Feng and Senior Colonel Liu Huanpu, military, naval and air attache of the Chinese Embassy, were also present.

### **Meets SLORC Head**

*OW1411101591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0825 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Yangon, November 14 (XINHUA)—Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), met with a visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Lt-Gen He Qizong, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, here today.

During their meeting, Saw Maung, who is also commander-in-chief of the Myanmar [Burma] defense services, expressed the hope that the friendly relations between Myanmar and China would be further developed.

He recalled that during his visit to China last August, he had met with President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng and other Chinese leaders, to whom he asked He Qizong to convey his regards.

Lt-Gen He Qizong also conveyed to senior General Saw Maung the regards of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng and Defense Minister Qin Jiwei.

General Than Shwe, deputy commander-in-chief of the Myanmar Defense Services and Commander-in-Chief (Army), Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Maung Maung Khin and Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Tin Tun were among those present at the meeting.

Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Liang Feng and Senior Colonel Liu Huanpu, military, naval and air attache of the Chinese Embassy here were also present.

### **High-Level SRV Delegation Departs for Home**

*HK1411043991 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Nov 91*

[Text] After concluding its visit to China, a high-level Vietnamese delegation headed jointly by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, and Vo Van Khai, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, boarded a special plane and left Nanning for Vietnam this morning.

Among those sending off the Vietnamese guests at the airport were Zhao Fulin, regional party committee secretary; Cheng Kejie, regional party committee deputy secretary and regional chairman; Zhang Guanghao,



regional party committee acting secretary general; and Liang Ziwei, regional foreign affairs office director.

Yang Taifang, leader of the Chinese Government delegation accompanying the Vietnamese delegation during its visit in China, also went to the airport to send off the Vietnamese guests.

#### Trade Official on 'Wide Range' of SRV Exchanges

HK1311060191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
13 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Yu'an: "Economic Exchanges With Vietnam To Widen"]

[Text] China is willing to co-operate with Vietnam on a wide range of projects in the fields of economy, technology and trade on an equal and mutual benefit basis, a Chinese foreign trade official said yesterday.

This is due to the recent normalization of relations between the two countries, said the official with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), who is in charge of Sino-Vietnamese trade.

But, the official stressed, co-operation should not be limited to the northern part of Vietnam where China had in the past been active economically, but should also include the country's southern areas.

Chinese trade, engineering and technology companies are ready to compete against other concerns for all kinds of construction projects in the southern areas of Vietnam, the official noted.

In the 1950s and 60s, China aided Vietnam in building several hundred large and medium-size industrial projects in its northern areas. Those projects now need technical renovation or expansion and both China and Vietnam have agreed that Chinese companies will have an almost unassailable position in the renovation and expansion of the projects.

Meanwhile, the official continued, Chinese companies also hope to take part in co-operation projects in southern areas of Vietnam and can compete against other foreign companies by using China's low cost but highly applicable technologies.

China has been paying special attention to the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people and valued highly the successful co-operation between the two sides in the past, the official emphasized.

The normalization of relations between the two countries has laid a solid foundation for further co-operation.

As a result, the first Sino-Vietnamese jointly-funded hotel has recently opened in Hanoi, the official said.

And, a Chinese machinery import and export group has gone to Vietnam to explore the possibilities of co-operation, while other delegations to be organized by

Chinese metallurgy, technology and trading companies will also soon pay visits, the official noted.

At the same time, China is likely to participate in the 1992 Hanoi International Trade Fair in April and is now planning to hold an independent exhibition there in November next year.

#### Yunnan Governor Meets With Vietnamese Delegation

HK0411141291 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Yesterday evening, He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, met in Kunming's Cuihu Hotel with a Vietnamese delegation headed by (Ji You Qing), chairman of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, comprising representatives of Vietnam's Hoang Lien Son Province, Lai Chau Province, Ha Tuyen Province, and Hai Phong City.

On behalf of the provincial people's government and people of all nationalities in Yunnan, He Zhiqiang first extended a welcome to (Ji You Qing) and his entourage. He Zhiqiang said: China and Vietnam are close neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers. The Chinese people and the Vietnamese people have had a longstanding traditional friendship. The Sino-Vietnamese relations have recently witnessed much improvement and the process of normalizing the Sino-Vietnamese relations is being accelerated. This not only accords with the fundamental interests of the people of both countries but also contributes to peace and stability in the Southeast Asia Region and the Asia-Pacific Region. The delegation's visit to our province at such an historical juncture is undoubtedly of great significance. Our two countries boast respective and distinctive features and advantages. We will strive to develop bilateral trade, exchanges, as well as economic and technological cooperation in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit so as to learn from each other's strong points, offset each other's weaknesses, and promote common development. I believe that both sides will, through this meeting and consultations that follow on an equal footing, be able to enhance mutual understanding and push ahead with friendly bilateral cooperation in all fields. Yunnan Province and the northern part of Vietnam are linked by common mountains and rivers. Both sides are presently engaged in economic construction and thereby need a stable environment. Yunnan Province will do its utmost to build a peaceful and friendly boundary.

Delegation leader (Ji You Qing) expressed thanks to Governor He Zhiqiang for his warm entertainment. (Ji You Qing) said: Vietnam and China have had a longstanding traditional friendship. Now while China is engaged in building the four modernizations, we are engaged in a reform movement. My visit and my delegation's visit to Yunnan will certainly deepen the existing friendship between Vietnam's three northern provinces and one northern city on the one hand and



Yunnan Province on the other, strengthen our bilateral economic, trade, technological, and other types of cooperation on a friendly basis, and promote common development of both sides.

(Ji You Qing) noted: During our current visit in Yunnan, we have seen with our own eyes the great achievements you have scored in socialist construction. Such achievements will serve as great encouragement to the Vietnamese people. The northern part of Vietnam, which is closely linked with Yunnan Province, will strive to strengthen cooperation with Yunnan Province. I believe my visit will certainly achieve the desired results!

Yang Yitang, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and others were present during the meeting.

After the meeting, He Zhiqiang held a banquet in honor of the Vietnamese guests.

At the invitation of Governor He Zhiqiang, the delegation comprising representatives of Vietnam's Hoang Lien Son Province, Lai Chau Province, Ha Tuyen Province, and Hai Phong City arrived in our province for a friendly visit through the Hekou Port on 25 October. Upon its arrival in Hekou, the delegation was met by Wu Guangfan, secretary general of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government.

Over the past few days, the delegation has visited and gone sightseeing in Gejiu, Haiyuan, Jianshui, Yuxi, and some other areas.

#### **SRV Trade Delegation Visits Guangxi Region**

*BK1011080491 Hanoi VNA in English  
0608 GMT 10 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 10—A trade delegation of northern province of Lang Son, led by Trieu Tu, member of the provincial people's committee, yesterday began a visit to China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

While there, it will attend a scientific and technological fair of Guangxi province and cultural and sports days of all Chinese ethnic minorities held in Nanning.

#### **Vietnam To Take Measures To Improve Production**

*OW0811083091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0715 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi, November 8 (XINHUA)—Vietnam, plagued by slow agricultural and industrial development, has decided to take positive measures to improve production in 1992 including action against smuggling and extravagance, a leading newspaper reported today.

"NHAN DAN" said Vietnam's Council of Ministers placed next year's economic, social and budgetary tasks high on the agenda at a council meeting from October 29 to 31.

The meeting hammered out a guidance strategy for 1992, it said.

A moderate policy mechanism was adopted to achieve maximum economic potential, paving the way for inflationary control, increased revenues and a rise in employment opportunities.

The meeting accepted Vietnam was still faced with some serious economic problems which were impeding development.

Chief among these were slow agricultural and industrial development and population growth which was outstripping economic progress, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers decided to enforce laws protecting against graft, smuggling and extravagance, the paper added.

#### **XINHUA Notes Prosperity of SRV Markets**

*OW0711120491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1044 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—Vietnamese markets are becoming increasingly prosperous, the result of reforms and readjustments ushered in by the government in recent years.

This was the deepest impression in the mind of Chen Jiabao, former XINHUA chief correspondent in Hanoi, when he returned to Vietnam to cover the seventh National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party last July.

In an article published in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY", [RENMIN RIBAO] Chen cited Dong Xuan market as an example. This, the largest food market and department store in Hanoi, was apparently different nowadays, he said.

Compared with its slack business four years ago, the renovated and enlarged market was full of various kinds of food and goods, and trade was quite brisk. With state-run, private and collective units jointly doing business there, shops even sold beers from China, the Netherlands and Germany, Chen wrote.

Vietnamese people's living standard had seen a general improvement. Private motorcycles had become major traffic means in the capital and in Ho Chi Minh City.

From what he saw and felt there, the Vietnamese people supported the ongoing reforms and readjustments, and had sincerely hoped Sino-Vietnamese ties would be normalized earlier.

#### **Chinese Goods Appear in Ho Chi Minh City Markets**

*OW1111083291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0244 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi, November 11 (XINHUA)—An increasing number of Chinese commodities are appearing on private stalls in Ho Chi Minh city as cross-border trade increases between China and Vietnam.

Street markets have sprung up around several shopping malls in the city, the Vietnamese News Agency reported Sunday.

These include Tonkin Dam Street, Tan Binh, and Kim Bien An Dan Sinh markets and the Dong Khanh commercial center, it said.

Goods traded include processed food, electrical appliances, pottery and herbal medicines.

Chinese commodities worth hundreds of billions of Vietnamese Dong a month could be found there, it said.

They rank third after Thai and Japanese goods in terms of bulk, the report said.

Many Vietnamese economic organizations have established direct trade links with Chinese partners, it said.

The recent normalization of relations between the two countries would enable Chinese consumer goods to fully demonstrate their worth, it added.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Kuwaiti Amir Arrives in Beijing 15 Nov

OW1511034091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0325 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah arrived here by special plane this morning on a two-day official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

He and his party were greeted at the airport by Li Lanqing, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Xu Dunxin, vice-foreign minister.

On hand were Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Abd al-Hamid A.S. al-Buayjan and envoys of other countries in China.

It was learned that President Yang will preside over a welcoming ceremony for Jabir and his party later today.

Chinese Premier Li Peng and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin are expected to meet the Kuwaiti amir tomorrow.

#### Meets Yang Shangkun

OW1511104991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1035 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with visiting Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Yang extended a warm welcome to the Kuwaiti Amir. He congratulated Kuwait for regaining independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, which was won

through hard struggle, and congratulated the legitimate Kuwaiti Government for resuming normal function.

Yang said that he is sure that the Amir's current visit will be crowned with success.

Prior to the meeting, Yang presided over a welcoming ceremony for the Amir and his party.

Accompanied by President Yang, Jabir reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

#### Kuwait Commodity Fair Set

OW1411070291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1949 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Kuwait City, November 13 (XINHUA)—China is to launch a commodity fair in Kuwait during the Kuwaiti ruler's forthcoming Beijing visit.

The fair, organized by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, is to open on November 16, the day after Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah starts his China tour.

At a press briefing here today, Wang Shukang, the chief organizing official, said that Chinese trade officials would have talks with their "old and new friends" in Kuwait on how to promote the two countries' economic and trade relations.

In the first seven months of 1990, trade between the two countries came to 140 million U.S. dollars. China's exports amounting to 100 million dollars and imports, 40 million dollars.

But Sino-Kuwaiti trade was interrupted by the Gulf crisis, triggered by Iraq's invasion of the emirate.

After the emirate was free from Iraqi occupation in late February, China joined the international effort to cap more than 700 oil wells set ablaze by retreating Iraqi troops.

This time, Wang said, China hopes to sell to Kuwait 60 million U.S. dollars worth of goods, including textiles, light industrial goods, arts and handicrafts articles, mineral products, cereals and edible oil as well as animal products.

#### Li Peng, Yang Fuchang Meet Moroccan Crown Prince

OW1411064991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1424 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—Premier of the State Council Li Peng met with Moroccan Crown Prince His Highness Sidi Mohamed and his entourage this evening at the Great Hall of the People and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

According to a Chinese official, at the meeting, Li Peng expressed satisfaction over the development of traditional relations between China and Morocco. Li Peng said: Although China and Morocco are thousands of miles apart, the people of the two countries traditionally

have had friendly relations. Morocco is a member of the Arab Maghreb Union and one of the African countries that established relations with China in the earliest years. Relations between the two countries have developed very smoothly ever since diplomatic relations were established between them.

Li Peng hoped the two countries would continue to develop their friendly and cooperative relations in various fields on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Crown Prince Mohamed said: Sino-Moroccan relations have developed very well. Many things remain to be done in further developing our relations. The two countries can establish extensive cooperation and learn from each other in many fields, such as the economic and cultural fields.

Li Peng expressed sincere admiration for Morocco's achievements in preserving its national independence, in developing its economy, and in raising its people's living standard under the leadership of King Hassan II.

Li Peng said: China is also a developing country. We have made tremendous achievements in the course of reform and opening to the outside world in the past decade and more. In addition to learning from foreign countries' development experience, we have paid attention to promoting our own good cultural traditions.

Li Peng stressed: China is willing to live in harmony with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China maintains that any new international order should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. All nations, large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be equal. Currently, the multipolarization trend is developing around the world. Many regional organizations, including the Arab Maghreb Union, are playing a positive role in preserving world peace and promoting regional development. I hope these regional organizations and groups will make greater efforts in establishing a new international political order.

Crown Prince Mohamed applauded China's positive and important role in international affairs and its independent foreign policy of peace. He agreed with Premier Li Peng's opinion that all countries, large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be equal.

He also briefed Li Peng on the Arab Maghreb Union's situation, and conveyed King Hassan II's regards to Premier Li Peng. Li Peng also asked Crown Prince Mohamed to convey his regards to King Hassan II and Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki.

General Chi Haotian, chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang were present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Li Peng hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honor of Crown Prince Mohamed and his entourage.

Prior to the meeting, Li Peng presided over a ceremony at the Central Hall of the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the honored guests from Morocco. In the company of Premier Li Peng, Crown Prince Mohamed reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the PLA.

### 'Arafat Briefs Chinese Youth Delegation in Tunis

OW1211004891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1535 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Tunis, November 11 (XINHUA)—President of Palestine State Yasir 'Arafat had cordial and friendly talks with a visiting Chinese youth delegation here today.

'Arafat gave a briefing on the latest developments in the Middle East situation to the Chinese delegation, headed by Wu Yingfu, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation.

Speaking of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid, 'Arafat pointed out that the road to peace was long and full of difficulties.

The Palestinian leader also talked about the youth issue.

He praised the young Palestinians for their great role in fighting against Israeli occupation of territories.

He expressed his hope that the friendly relations between the youth of China and Palestine could be strengthened.

The Palestinian leader also expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their long-term support for the just cause of his country.

The youth delegation arrived here on November 6 at the invitation of the Tunisian Union of Youth Organizations, and the General Union of Palestinian Students.

The Chinese guests are scheduled to leave here for Libiya today, before visiting Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman.

### PFLP Suspends Membership in Executive Committee

OW0711054591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0137 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Damascus, November 6 (XINHUA)—George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), today announced suspension of his group's membership in the PLO's decision-making Executive Committee.

"We cannot bear responsibility for the wrong policy adopted by the dominant leadership" of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in attending the Madrid Middle East peace conference, Habash said of the decision of the PFLP Central Committee to withdraw from the PLO Executive Committee.



Addressing a news conference at his Damascus headquarters, Habash accused the United States of "seeking a solution which has nothing to do with international law or U.N. resolutions."

He held that a Middle East settlement can only be materialized through the implementation of all relevant U.N. resolutions.

The Madrid conference "provides Israel with Palestinian, Arab and international recognition of its illegitimate presence on our land," Habash said.

The PFLP leader called on Palestinians to escalate the intifadah, their three-year-old uprising, on occupied Arab lands.

"We also have the right to escalate military action against military targets inside Israel" to oppose continuing illegal Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, Habash added.

The PFLP claimed responsibility for the killing of two Israelis in an attack on an Israeli settlers' bus two days before the Madrid conference opened on October 30.

"We shall continue the struggle to achieve freedom and independence, repatriation and self-determination, for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital," Habash said.

Meanwhile, he called for solidarity among Palestinians, and said they should oppose "all secondary conflicts which only serve the enemy."

He said his group will continue cooperation with all other factions, including the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas in the occupied territories.

The PFLP will retain its membership of other PLO institutions, Habash added.

The PFLP leader asserted that he opposed to the pro-Iranian Islamic fundamentalists' call for assassination of the Arab delegates for attending the Madrid peace conference.

#### **PLO Delegation Seeks To 'Cement' Syria Ties**

OW0911014291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0040 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Damascus, November 8 (XINHUA)—Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department led a 10-member Fatah delegation to visit Syria today in a bid to cement ties with Syria.

Speaking to reporters upon his arrival here tonight, Qaddumi said, "The historic moments impose on all of us the need to strengthen unity, cooperation and solidarity, because the Arab nation is passing through difficult, historic moments."

He said, "Syria is standing at the front line of the national forces defending Arab rights." Therefore, he noted, the Palestine Liberation Organization has to

cement relations with Syria, with coordination conducted at top levels in view of (Israeli) attempts to talk with Arab parties individually.

He was referring to Arab-Israeli talks at the Madrid Middle East peace conference which opened last week.

Qaddumi affirmed that coordination among Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO is necessary "for forming a common Arab stand and working out plans to serve the national goal of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and the national rights of the Palestinian people."

This is the first visit made to Syria by a PLO mainstream Fatah delegation since the expulsion of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's group from Syria eight years ago.

Arafat paid an official visit to Damascus and had talks with President Hafiz al-Assad Thursday on the outcome of the Madrid peace forum and means of coordinating stand for the forthcoming stages of the parley.

#### **South Asian Leaders Visit Sri Lanka**

OW0911175291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1526 GMT 9 Nov 91

[By Li Zheng]

[Text] Colombo, November 9 (XINHUA)—While the eleventh hour postponement of the sixth summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) remains a painful experience here, the presence of leaders of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Maldives on a state visits here had been used to widen areas of bilateral cooperation.

Maldivian President Gayoom, Bangladesh Prime Minister K. Zia and Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif paid state visits to Sri Lanka from November 7 to 9. Sri Lanka's programs which had been arranged for the same period in anticipation of the sixth SAARC summit, which failed to take place, were re-scheduled to match the three state visits.

While all three SAARC leaders were received with equal honor and cordiality by Sri Lankan, many analysts here attached much importance to Pakistan prime minister's visit.

The analysts also commented that Pakistan leader's speeches at official functions had been characterized by an exceptional warmth. However, there is hardly any surprise here, because Sri Lanka-Pakistan relations have never been sour.

Talks between Sri Lankan president and Pakistan prime minister covered an extensive area of bilateral interests and major conflicting theatres of international politics, including Kashmir, Afghanistan and the South Asian nuclear free zone. Principles guiding action oriented economic cooperation between the two countries were also agreed upon.

The leaders have agreed that joint economic commissions had to be supported with political guidance. The enormity of market potentials in the SAARC region composed of one fifth of world population was an area which was closely examined by the two leaders.

The need to review rules relating to SAARC meetings in the light of recent developments was one of the vital matters on which they agreed.

Officials here said that Sri Lanka's talks with Bangladesh and the Maldives too have strengthened the hopes of greater, enhanced cooperation.

Bangladesh leader's proposal to set up a direct Colombo-Dhaka air link which was agreed upon by Sri Lankan president is regarded as one of the concrete suggestions.

In Sri Lanka-Maldives talks, the emphasis has been on the current efforts of President Jayoom to explore possibilities of holding the sixth summit at the earliest. While President Jayoom will be playing the central role as current SAARC chairman in this issue the more complicated task of finding consensus of all leaders also remains a vital factor.

In addition to SAARC oriented issues, the Sri Lanka-Maldives talks also surveyed a wide area of bilateral interests, including relaxation of travel formalities, coordination of terrorism control activities and trade promotion.

### Political & Social

#### LIAOWANG on Human Rights White Paper

HK1511072191 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No 45, 11 Nov 91 p 2

["Letter From Beijing" Column by Bao Xin (7637 0207):  
"China's Outlook on and Practice of Human Rights"]

[Text] Dear friend:

To friends overseas who are concerned about China, the White Paper, "State of Human Rights in China," published by the State Council Information Office recently is a reference material worth reading.

This 10-part, 40,000-character White Paper expounds China's basic stand and policy on human rights issue. It also introduces China's enormous achievements in the protection and promotion of human rights. The White Paper's release can contribute to a more comprehensive, systematic, and accurate understanding of China's human rights situation as well as erase various misunderstandings and distortions about China on the human rights question. It will also be extremely useful in fostering mutual understanding between China and the outside world as well as in bolstering mutual exchanges.

There is an international theory which alleges that China is a country which ignores human rights. This totally contradicts the truth. The White Paper used ample facts and figures to show that since the founding of New China, the Chinese Government and the CPC have exerted great efforts and achieved remarkable results in defending the Chinese people's human rights as well as in improving the state of these human rights.

China is a developing country with the world's biggest population and an underdeveloped economy. When speaking of human rights, the first thing is the people's right to subsistence. Without this right, there can be no talk of other rights. In old China, aggression by imperialism, as well as oppression and exploitation by feudalism and bureaucratism, robbed the people of guarantees over their lives. With foreign aggressors' knives hanging over their heads and suffering from starvation and cold, people died by the millions and tens of millions. The abuse heaped on human dignity was even more unspeakable. After its founding, New China carried out two major endeavors in assuring the people's right to subsistence: One is to achieve the country's total independence. Standing up as masters of their country, the Chinese people no longer suffer from foreign abuse and genuinely enjoy the dignity of their character. Two is to strive to develop the economy and fundamentally resolve the question of feeding and clothing the people by using 7 percent of the world's arable land to support 22 percent of the world's population. Today, the Chinese people enjoy the basic guarantee of the right to subsistence. This is a historic accomplishment achieved by the Chinese people and government in the acquisition and defense of human rights.

The White Paper also used ample facts to show that the Chinese people have extensive political rights, and enjoy economic, cultural, and social rights; judicial guarantees of human rights; and guarantees of the right to work, freedom of religious beliefs, and the rights of minority nationalities.

Every country has its own history and national conditions and, consequently, a different view of human rights. The White Paper emphatically explained the Chinese people's view of human rights. China's human rights have three distinctive features: One is extensiveness. It is not only a handful of people or some people from certain classes and strata who enjoy human rights. Rather, all Chinese nationals enjoy human rights. At the same time, the scope of human rights enjoyed by Chinese nationals is also very broad, covering not only the right to subsistence, security of person, and political rights; but also economic, cultural, social and other rights. The state not only pays great attention to the guarantee of individual human rights, but also to the protection of collective human rights. The second feature is fairness. As China implements a socialist system, the citizens of society enjoy on equal footing all kinds of civil rights and these rights are not restricted nor influenced by monetary or financial status or by ethnic origin, race, sex, profession, family background, religious beliefs, educational level, or length of residence. The third feature is truthfulness. The different civil rights provided for in the Constitution and the laws are consistent with the rights enjoyed by the people in real life.

China has always respected and supported the UN Charter's objectives and principles on the protection and promotion of human rights. And it has actively taken part in international human rights activities. The White Paper pointed out that since the PRC's creation, China has actively participated in UN activities in the human rights field and has exerted all kinds of efforts in order to step up international cooperation in human rights. Since 1981, China has been a member of the UN Economic and Social Council Human Rights Commission and has played an important role within this agency. China also took part in the drafting and formulation of a series of international laws, treaties, and declarations on human rights.

There is a theory that says, "Human rights is above sovereign rights," and "human rights transcend national borders." The White Paper severely criticizes this kind of thinking. It said: While the human rights question has its international aspect, it is principally an issue within the jurisdiction of a state's sovereignty. China is firmly opposed to any country which uses the human rights issue to promote its own value concept, ideology, political standards, and pattern of development and to use it as an excuse to interfere in other countries' domestic affairs. To demand that a sovereign state give up its own sovereignty on the human rights question violates international law, while to use the human rights question to force other countries to accept its own ideology is a manifestation of power politics.



This assessment of the White Paper was made based on the Chinese people's historical experiences. The Chinese people, who had suffered from imperialist aggression and enslavement, will never forget that the protection of a state's independence and sovereignty constitutes the first condition in the protection of human rights. It is necessary to uphold sovereignty resolutely to defend human rights. Chinese people both at home and abroad are keenly aware of this argument. Therefore, anyone who seeks to use human rights as an excuse to interfere in the domestic affairs of China will never succeed.

#### Minority Nationalities' Views on Rights

(DNEC 4510/91/121) Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1116 (MFL 11 Nov 91)

[A Discussion Meeting Attended by Participants of Various Nationalities Held China's Minority Nationalities Enjoy Full Human Rights—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 November (XINHUA)—The State Nationalities Affairs Commission today invited some nationality experts and scholars, discussing legal, historical, and literary aspects of nationality affairs and some experienced nationality affairs workers to attend a discussion meeting on "The White Paper on Human Rights in China." The attendees highly praised "The White Paper's" characteristics of combining people with events and illustrating with historic facts, and they emphasized that China's minority nationalities enjoy full human rights.

Langshan Jiaxin (1740-1798, 1881-1886) Tibetan nationality researcher of the Institute of Minority Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said at the discussion meeting, "Before liberation, the major means of production in Tibetan society belonged to three major feudal overlords, including officials, nobles, and landowners. Some 91 percent of Tibetans were poor without personal freedom, attached to soil owners. They had no rights over livestock they were merely 'speaking tools.' To illustrate social conditions of the soil, he quoted two folk songs that were circulating among the poor with at that time: 'Wherever the soil belongs to the three major feudal overlords, wherever the river flows belongs to the three major feudal overlords. Wherever the mountains can shade over belongs to the three major feudal overlords. The poor ill-fated with do not even own a piece of land as big as their feet. They can only take away their own shadows and leave behind their own footprints.'

Professor Shi Jun, legal expert of nationality affairs and adviser to the National People's Congress (NPC) Nationalities Commission, said, "The White Paper has justly and beautifully inherited Chinese morals with its correct viewpoint and truthful and reliable contents that have been attained through seeking truth from facts. It has played a role of relieving prejudice, clarifying reality to the public, and refuting fallacies for the public's opinion. He said it is extremely ridiculous that some

people in the West still regard even a representative of the old Tibetan feudal soil system as 'the defender of human rights.' He said. When speaking on 'human rights' for nationality, the first and foremost issue is the small and weak nationality rights to survive and develop. The Glorious years of New China's history is a history of saving a mass of minority nationalities from the adversity of extinction. Before liberation, the population of 30 Chinese nationality was over 1,000 people, at present, it has increased to nearly 1,000 people. The population of the Huihan Nationality has increased from a few hundred people earlier to more than 4,000 people now. These are typical examples.

He further emphasized that regulation on the minority nationality political rights in the Constitution of China is a model of protecting human rights when dealing with nationality. He said, "On absolute issues, it would seem equal if we count according to population figures as in general practice. In reality, however, it will not be equal for the nationalities with small populations. If we were to do this, China's nationalities that have a population of less than 1 million people would not have any deputies in the NPC, however, one has specifically stipulated, 'Every minority nationality should have an appropriate number of deputies in the NPC.' The number of NPC deputies to be elected from the minority nationalities across the country should be about 11 percent of the total number of the NPC deputies in China. No matter how small the population of a nationality is, it should elect at least one NPC deputy.' This has fully illustrated that minority nationality political rights in China have been protected and respected.

Chairman Xianxin of the Nationalities Affairs Commission said in his speech. The CPC and Chinese Government have made enormous and fruitful efforts to change the conditions of the minority nationalities who had historically been subject to various oppression, exploitation, discrimination, and humiliation. He said, "We have established and developed a new socialist relationship among the nationalities based on equality, mutual assistance, unity, cooperation, and common prosperity. We have also established an autonomous system in the nationality areas and inviolable the minority nationality rights of being masters of their own destiny. Furthermore, we have been implementing special policies and measures for economic development in the minority nationality regions. As a result, by taking use of several small steps, many minority nationalities have joined the horizon of modern civilization. We have enhanced overall progress for minority nationalities by striving to develop their education, science and technology, culture, public health, and sports. These achievements got the focus of world attention."

Li Juefu, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, chaired the discussion meeting.

# Reportage on Macao Governor's Official Visit

(26/11/1991) Beijing XINHUA in English  
1017 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Macao, November 11 (XINHUA)—Macao Governor Vasco Joaquim Rocha Vieira today left here for Beijing via Hong Kong on an official visit.

In his speech to those seeing him off at the harbor in Macao, the governor said the relations between China and Portugal is good and his visit will further strengthen cooperation between Macao and the mainland and be conducive to the prosperity and stability in Macao and the smooth transfer of power.

Among those seeing him off were director of XINHUA HU Q. A. and V. Macao branch from Hong Kong, leader of the Chinese representative office of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group Hong Jintao, as well Macao government officials and legislators.

## Reciprocal Accord Reported

(26/11/1991) Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT  
11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 11 (AFP)—Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vieira arrived here Wednesday for an eight-day official visit and said the running of the territory was a test of the political abilities of China and Portugal.

In a toast to his host, Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, Governor Vieira said Macao offered a "new to our mutual aspects of undertaking a political transition."

He expressed hope that the territory would become "a permanent proof of the success of the relations of friendship between Portugal and China" and "a practice of cooperation in the opening of the Chinese economy to the world market."

Macao, a Portuguese administered territory on the South China Sea, is due to revert to Chinese rule in 1999.

Vieira was on his first visit to Beijing since taking up his post in May. He was scheduled to hold talks with Premier Li Peng, Communist Party Secretary Jiang Zemin and Li Peng, director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

The governor said before his departure that he would discuss Macao's proposed airport with Chinese officials; the Portuguese firm agreed XINHUA reported. Beijing's financing would be needed to raise private financing for the \$20 million dollar airport project.

Li also quoted the governor as saying he believed a new "fundamental" for him to establish personal relationships with Chinese leaders.

Following his talks here on the capital, Vieira will spend the weekend at the central Chinese tourist city of Xian, known for its 2,600-year-old terra cotta warriors.

He is due to travel south to Guangzhou on Monday for talks with Guangdong provincial officials and then go Tuesday to Guangdong's Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, which borders Macao.

Macao is known for its European architecture and casinos and sits across the Pearl River delta from the British colony of Hong Kong, which is due to return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

## Tan Jiaxuan Meets Governor

(26/11/1991) Beijing XINHUA in English  
1017 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Jiaxuan today expressed the belief that as long as China and Portugal continue to closely implement their Joint Declaration on the Macao question, various kinds of issues can be promptly settled during Macao's transitional period.

He made the remarks when he gave a dinner in honor of Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vieira and his wife and their party at the state guesthouse here this evening.

In his toast, Tan spoke highly of the good cooperation between the two governments of China and Portugal on the question of Macao since they signed their joint declaration, and the fruitful consultations by the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group and the Sino-Portuguese Joint Group on the settlement of major issues concerning Macao's transitional period.

He said: "We believe that a successful Basic Law of Macao that conforms to its real conditions will be worked out through thoroughgoing and painstaking work."

Tan expressed appreciation and welcome for the efforts the governor has made since he took office in Macao last May to safeguard Macao's stability and development and to promote the exchanges and cooperation between Macao and the Chinese mainland.

Vieira said: "The relationship between our two countries, recognizing and respecting the differences of their cultures and of their specific circumstances, is now confirmed by our common interest in participating in the formation of a new world order, committed upon the opening of the economies and on the independence of political choices of each party."

He said he believed that in future Macao will be "a permanent proof of the success of the relations of friendship between Portugal and the People's Republic of China."

Vieira and his wife and their party arrived here this afternoon for a six-day visit to the Chinese mainland at Tang's invitation.

### Talks Focus on Transition Period

(CH 141104191) Beijing XINHUA in English  
(11:04 GMT 14 Nov 91)

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Fan Zengyi held talks here today with visiting Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vaz on issues concerning Macao's transitional period.

According to Chinese officials, the talks proceeded in a friendly, frank and sincere atmosphere.

The two sides exchanged views on three issues concerning Macao's transitional period, namely, the localization of civil servants, official status of the Chinese language and the localization of law.

These talks also touched on issues related to Macao's smooth transition and its stability and development as well as China-Portugal relations and international situation.

The Macao governor broached Fan on progress in the construction of Macao International Airport.

### Li Peng on Econ. Stability

(CH 141104191) Beijing XINHUA in English  
(11:04 GMT 14 Nov 91)

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today expressed the hope that China and Portugal should strengthen their ties in a bid to better implement all provisions of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Macao question.

It is imperative for the two sides to make good use of the present liaison channels which are unimpeded, said Li, while sitting with visiting Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vaz and his party here today.

Li said that the governments of China and Portugal have conducted fruitful cooperation on the Macao question. The signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration is the big fruit of their efforts.

As with the Hong Kong issue, the Chinese Government will adopt the principle of "one country, two systems" in handling the Macao issue.

He expressed the hope that Macao will maintain its long-term social stability and economic development.

Li Peng said Macao, like Hong Kong, has close links with the Chinese mainland, especially with its neighbors—the Zhuhai and Shenzhen special economic zones.

Development of these special economic zones benefits Macao's development as well, he added.

Li said now China's National People's Congress Standing Committee has started to draft the Basic Law of Macao. The formulation of the basic law is important for Macao's smooth development after it returns to the motherland in 1999.

He said in drawing up the Basic Law, the Chinese Government will hear opinions from people of all walks of life in Macao as well as from the Portuguese Government, thus making this fundamental law to be more perfect.

Referring to the Macao airport, Li Peng said the Chinese Government's stand on this issue is consistent.

"We agree to the construction of a new international airport in Macao," he said.

Li said that although many problems are bound to emerge in such a big project, he believed that consultations between the two sides could settle these problems.

As Macao governor, Vaz said, he will strictly implement all provisions of the Portugal-China Joint Declaration and make efforts to boost bilateral relations and Macao's economic development.

He said the Chinese mainland's development and stability will benefit that of Macao.

Vaz expressed his appreciation of the positive and flexible attitude that China has taken in drafting the Macao basic law.

He said both Portugal and China have shared the same goal on the Macao issue. The Portuguese side is willing to strengthen consultations with the Chinese side on issues concerning Macao at any time.

Earlier today, Li Peng, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the CPC's Central and local governments. They exchanged views on issues concerning Macao's transitional period.

### Meeting With Ji Penglin

(CH 141104191) Beijing XINHUA in English  
(11:04 GMT 14 Nov 91)

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Ji Penglin, chairman of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, met with and hosted a dinner for visiting Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vaz and his party here today.

They had a friendly conversation on issues of common concern.

### Strong, Clear View Stronger National Consensus

(CH 141104191) Hong Kong XINHUA in Chinese  
by JIN / 1 Nov 91 pp 13-17

["Notes on a Southern Journey" column by Li Peng (141104191): "Salutary Meeting Between Li and Vaz and Wang Xiangping"]

[Text] "This is a historic miracle of the thought here etc." last year, I used this to describe the late September meeting between Li and Vaz, the two political heads of China. Who could imagine that one year later, in September this year, the "historic miracle" appeared



open. Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun met again to discuss national affairs face to face.

#### Meeting Under a Perilous Situation

This "miracle" appeared after the sudden appearance of another "miracle"—the communist world sliding downward at an unexpectedly high speed. The slim chance of Leninism's survival, which appeared on "19 August," only lasted 40 hours. The sense of crisis in the CPC was soon greatly enhanced. A "salvation movement" was then launched to save socialism. (Jingzhen as published) This perilous situation brought about the second meeting between Deng and Chen.

The meeting was held in Zhongnanhai.

It was held on 21 and 23 September.

It is said that there is a regular pattern for such meetings: a discussion is held on the first day and then there is an interval of three or four days before the second meeting. Perhaps because they have overtaxed their brains and need a good rest. But some people believe that this is a necessary procedure. To deal the cards first and then show them on the table.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qian Qun, Wan Li, Peng Zhen, Huo Baoguang, Du Xihou, and Yang Shangkun also attended the meeting.

Obviously, the Chen Yun faction got the upper hand. What surprised people was that Gang Zhao was not present at the meeting.

#### A Wide Range of Problems Were Discussed at the Meeting of Supernatural Being

It was a meeting of supernatural beings. At the meeting, a wide range of problems were discussed, including the ideological trends among party members and the common people, the quality of party members, the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and their influence on China, problems on the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, and Taiwan, the shift between the planned economy and the market economy, and the development of the special economic zones.

At present, there are complicated mental attitudes and ideological trends among party members and the common people. But they have one thing in common, that is, they all demand an increase in their standard of living. On this question, Deng and Chen achieved a common understanding. They all agreed that were reform and opening up, the people's standard of living has been increased. This was better than the other socialist countries. But the people were still at the stage of "having sufficient food and clothing." Deng Xiaoping has said in the past that "poverty does not equal socialism." During the meeting he repeated his idea of "becoming comparatively well-off," and Chen Yun laid special stress on the importance of agricultural development or economic construction. All these were just a repetition of some old ideas and were not fresh at all.

#### Both Deng, Chen Admit Serious Corruption Within Party

Both Deng and Chen held that due to the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution and the neglect of ideological and political education over the past 10 years or so, the quality of party members and cadres had dropped a great deal. Chen Yun admitted that a decadent and corrupting atmosphere within the party has seriously damaged the images of the party and government, dispirited the people's enthusiasm and creativity, obstructed the modernization drive, and directly affected social security.

Chen Yun pointed out that the most serious problem is that some top party leaders have been seeking personal privileges while advocating reform and opening up. Some retired cadres on the second and third lines have done the same. They have even criticized the so-called "conservative forces" and "sticking to old ways." They made use of their power to seek private gains. As a result, all kinds of malpractices appeared in government departments and state-owned enterprises, such as fraud, arbitrarily collecting charges, arbitrarily increasing prices, and arbitrarily imposing fines. These phenomena are criticized by the people as blackmail and extortion (B&M) practices.

Chen Yun is a typical conservative. He often recalls things during the 1950's or more exactly, dreams about returning to the 1950's. He said: We have 50 million party members. Who dares say that our party spirit and party style are better now than in the 1950's? Now, we cannot say that the central leading body is not determined to solve existing problems. The fact is, the corrupt phenomena are too popular and deeply rooted. Higher cadres, in posts or retired who consider themselves wartime heroes, have become great obstacles to carrying out the central task of building socialism.

#### Chen Yun Accuses Corruption in Chen Fuxing

In fact, the "top leaders" mentioned by Chen Yun really meant senior leaders. It was learned that Chen Yun criticized Chen Fuxing at the central work conference in 1989. He said: "Looking back on the political developments in Jiangsu and Fujian summer of 1989, when some students made trouble in the emergence of white groups, Chen Fuxing played an extremely ugly role. He was afraid of the disturbance and tried to evade it at the beginning, but then changed his attitude to one of support for the development of the trend and directed its spread to other leaders. How could Chen Fuxing, who was a dishonest and corrupt leader himself, oppose bourgeois liberalization? He himself had made use of his power to practice corruption and had encouraged other people to do the same. When he found out he was unable to win the support of the party and the people, he turned to another extreme. This was a serious practice of a contemptible opportunism which brought great harm to the cause of the party and the people. What he had done was quite among our party's top leadership level, except for the gang of four."

The criticism of Zhao Ziyang made by Chen Yun was, in fact, the most serious from the party's top leadership level.

#### Deng Says It Is Better To Directly Criticize Me

During his meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun also criticized the corruption phenomenon within the party in Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang. But Deng Xiaoping did not agree with him. Deng said: We cannot criticize all faults to them. We have greater responsibilities. It is better to criticize the directly.

It seems that Deng already realized that criticizing Zhao and Hu was almost the same as criticizing himself. Both Hu and Zhao were reformers promoted by himself. Chen Yun was trying to subtly suggest reform and opening up and protect his conservative line by criticizing them. This made Deng Xiaoping discontented and unhappy.

Following to the influence of the drastic changes in the Soviet Union on China, both Deng and Chen agreed that China's situation is different from that of the Soviet Union. The main reason for liberalization in the Soviet Union was its failure in economic development. Moreover, "bourgeois currents," such as Gorbachev and Yeltsin, had seized power. In China, although there are still great economic difficulties, the economic situation is generally better than in the Soviet Union. The main task at present is to promote economic construction and select the right people to leading bodies at various levels, especially central and provincial levels.

They emphasized that the drastic changes in the Soviet Union will produce a great impact. It is necessary to vigorously propagate socialism and strengthen Marxist-Leninist theoretical education among party members and cadres. However, there are obviously great differences between Deng and Chen on theoretical issues.

#### "Unsettling Conflict" on the Question of "Reformulation"

Deng and Chen had a "theoretical conflict" during May and June this year. Chen Yun said: It is easier to revise the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism within the party, but heavier costs should be paid for it. Gorbachev tried to thoroughly revise Marxism-Leninism and practice Gorbachevism. Judging from current developments, he is faced with disaster and disorder rather than a bright future. (cited in published) Although we are still emphasizing "adherence to the policies and principles adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," I believe that many of them have already been revised, and people are generally ready to make a greater revision of them. Deng Xiaoping responded to these remarks at the beginning of June when talking with some party, government, and Army leaders. He said: Recently, some people said that the policies and principles worked out and adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee cannot and should not be changed. Anyone who changes or touches them will prove himself to have run

counter to the central authorities and revised Marxism-Leninism. (cited in published) In my opinion, this is an expression and a distillation of dogmatism. To certain party members, it would mean a one-sided point of view toward problems. I know that those remarks were directed against in-depth reforms and the extent of opening up.

During this meeting, although there were no direct conflicts over all these issues, each side just offering their own views, the differences were not eliminated. Chen Yun still considered himself to be the most orthodox Marxist-Leninist representative. In fact, he is the most representative of the dogmatists in the CPC.

#### Policies Toward the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan

In policies toward the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan, Deng and Chen held more identical views. They held that the United States had played a role of "adding fuel to the flames" in the Soviet Union's "peaceful evolution" and was trying to "support" China and "interfere in China's internal affairs" through multi-lateral nation treatment and the human rights issue. This fully reflects the true qualities of power politics. Both Chen and Deng held that it is necessary to take an uncompromising stand toward the United States and to resist the influence of pro-U.S. sentiment and the worship of U.S. ideas inside and outside the party. It is necessary to closely observe developments in the Soviet situation and continue to adopt a "three nots" method toward the Soviet Union, that is, not to comment, not to support, and not to oppose anything in this concern. For Japan, it is necessary to emphasize traditional friendship and educate the new generation not to oppose Japan.

#### Deng's Stance Against Japan "Of No More to the Sea"

In the Taiwan issue, Deng and Chen also had the same view. They held that it is necessary to put pressure on those who advocate Taiwan independence and on China, use Taiwan in diplomatic and theoretical fields. If "Taiwan independence" continues to develop and becomes serious, economic action will be taken first, then the Soviet step be blockaded. If we have to, we may resort to force. We must take into consideration both internal economic construction, our bearing capacity, the international climate, and external influences.

In the question of resolving the Taiwan issue by force, it seems that Deng and Chen were more confident than Yang Shao. But some people believe that this is just a tactic with the purpose of forcing Taiwan to submit without using force. In this way, China will not waste its strength and face opposition from the international community. At the same time, by creating tension, strengthening war preparations and military training, and by intensifying the slogan of "liberating Taiwan," the CPC can boost the Army's morale while threatening Taiwan.

### Chen Wants to Restrict Development of Special Economic Zones

On economic issues, especially on the development of special economic zones, there were great differences between Deng and Chen. Although Chen Yun admitted that the special economic zones had their attributes and had achieved certain successes, he pointed out that both central and local authorities had paid a high cost. Moreover, ideological influences should never be underestimated. [ellipsis as published] What merits people's particular attention is that Chen Yun held that the special economic zones are still at the experimental stage. We must not establish too many special zones; otherwise, the central economy will be shattered.

The special economic zones, half socialist nature and half capitalist nature, are Deng Xiaoping's "experimental fields" for establishing several Hong Kongs on the mainland. Obviously, as Chen Yun is afraid that capitalism may grow on these "experimental fields" and that the certain degree of freedom in the special economic zones may result in the spread of bourgeois ideologues, he wants to place restrictions on their development. However, Deng thinks that Chen Yun's ideas may restrict the development of the special economic zones and change their nature.

During the meeting, Bi Yilin and Hong Xiangqing expressed support for Chen Yun's views.

In the context of the share between the planned economy and market development, Chen Yun continued to emphasize his "hardcore economy" (jianying jingji) (hard core) idea, holding that the market economy should be placed in the leading position, because this is a basic principle of the socialist economy. [ellipsis as published] However, at present, large numbers of large and medium state-owned enterprises, which are the main body of the national economy, are faced with serious economic crises. "High speed, low efficiency" has become a "stubborn disease" of economic development. A reform that should be adopted is to increase economic returns and increase the speed of development on the basis of increasing economic returns.

Nevertheless, these phenomena are also a result of the planned economy. The socialist planned economy is dropping from one deep trough to another. This is a problem neither Chen, nor Deng, is able to fundamentally resolve.

### Internal Causes of the CPC's Future Collapse

From this meeting of the CPC's top leaders we can see that they have some identical views and differences. In view of the drastic changes in the international situation, they both have a sense of emergency and hold the same view on the question of saving the party and saving socialism. But on the questions of how to save socialism and how to deal with reform and opening up, they have quite a few differences. These contradictions can never be mitigated. With the deepening of various

crises, the ideological contradictions and the power struggle will inevitably be aggravated. There will be the internal causes for the CPC's collapse in the future.

### Differences Within CPC Leadership Analyzed

(R1111141991) Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese  
No. 108, 1 Nov 91 pp 9-10

["Notes on a Northern Journey" column by Lu Ping (30121393): "Yang Shangkun suggests That Li Ruiquan Takes Charge of Hong Kong, Taiwan"]

[Text] This is a strange war. There is no smoke and just a handful of shadowy enemies. But the war is indeed going on along lengthy ideological battle lines. And this so-called offensive-defensive war is peaceful revolution is growing increasingly intense.

### Ministry of Public Security Extracts "Cooperative" from Foreigners Patenting Provisions

To deal with foreign "hostile forces," the Beijing Municipality recently imported an amount of advanced equipment from Germany, Japan, and France to be used exclusively for the surveillance of foreigners and "suspicious elements." Cameras and listening devices were installed over more than 30 hotels and restaurants. A top leader from the Ministry of Public Security revealed that whenever "unlawful foreigners" enter by—inside a car, at a reception or under the blankets—they will not escape the monitoring devices of the public security organs. However, very few "hostile elements" were uncovered by the hidden cameras. Instead, a large number of cases of foreigners patenting provisions were exposed.

The public security cadre revealed that a few Taiwan and Hong Kong tourists arrested were found to be secretly patenting provisions and not engaged in "hostile acts." But, wary of their reputations being ruined once their names were announced by the public security organs, they quickly agreed to cooperate with the public security authorities. But Westerners and Americans, who were arrested showed no such concern, preferring to stay firm rather than cooperate with the authorities. They are not like Taiwan and Hong Kong patriots who want to live but don't want to be found out.

### Beijing Television Station Censor Leader "Glibly" Cautions Again

The CPC's control over news and publications is growing tighter. Starting in late July, a new investigation team was sent into the Beijing television station.

The investigation team enjoys enormous power. Not only can it inspect the ideological state of the editors and reporters, it can also look into the contents of television broadcasts. The members of the investigation team can take part in the station's administrative meetings as well as their own convene party committee meetings. Only one of the team's nine members comes from the Bureau



of Broadcasts and Television, with the others having been brought in from the cultural and propaganda section of the General Political Department. Which is why the people are saying: "Beijing television station is again under martial law."

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial incident which occurred on the eve of the "National Day" gave rise to all sorts of rumors. Following an extensive investigation, the incident, which reflected the intense struggle between the arrogant hard-line faction and the moderate faction of the CPC, went as follows:

#### Struggle Before and After Publication of RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

At the end of September, shortly before the holding of a central work conference, a "National Day" editorial based on the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau as conveyed by Wang Renzhi, director of the Central Propaganda Department, was drafted by RENMIN RIBAO chief editor Cao [Ch. Hu Weichang, Yuan Mu, and a writing team under their leadership. A draft copy was sent to Li Ruiquan for comment on 21 September. Li Ruiquan noted: Please submit to General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other members of the Standing Committee for further comment. My personal view is that the editorial failed to highlight the prevailing central task. Actually, the editorial did have a central task, that is, to grab at struggle and promote construction. The "Leftist" color was very prominent. After reading the editorial, Jiang Zemin commented: It is necessary to highlight the word "do" and write a good editorial. On the 24th, while the central working conference was going on, Wang Renzhi's writing team wrote a second draft which was then submitted to Li Ruiquan for review. Li Ruiquan noted: Please send immediately to Comrade Xiangping and the Political Bureau Standing Committee for their perusal. On the evening of the 24th, Deng Xiaoping relayed his comments. The two drafts have been read and it is best to let Comrade Li Ruiquan oversee the drafting of another copy. Will the Political Bureau make a quick decision on this recommendation? On 27 September, an editorial was submitted by the work team led by Li Ruiquan. After reading it, Deng Xiaoping noted: This article highlights the party's central task and expresses the consensus within the entire party and the entire country. Deng Xiaoping went on: It is not possible for an editorial to cover all ground. It is necessary to have a preference and highlight a central theme. Otherwise, how can the people understand the current tasks and policies of the party and government? Deng Xiaoping also placed four characters in three places in the editorial: "Grip; talk undermines the country," "work hard and diligently," "in the final analysis."

In short, it can be seen from the publication of this RENMIN RIBAO editorial that the hard-liners could not miss an opportunity to spread antireform and anti-opening up ideas.

#### Li Ruiquan Under Pressure for Protecting Wang Meng

The vicious face of the hard-liners can also be seen in the anti-Wang Meng movement launched at the Leftist-dominated Ministry of Culture. While former Minister of Culture Wang Meng is more ideologically open, he is not, after all, a traitor to the party. Only cultural factors could be discerned from his works, including the award-winning novel *Hard Thin Ground*, which contains no "antiparty" political dirt. But the likes of He Jingzhi could fabricate something out of thin air as they heaped frightful charges on *Hard Thin Ground*. Driven to the edge of his patience, Wang Meng filed charges. This is a test of the CPC's legal system.

It is rumored in intellectual circles in Beijing that Li Ruiquan has made his feelings known on this matter: "It may be settled through legal channels." It is maintained that Wang Meng's victory or defeat in this battle could have great ramifications; hence, people are privately rooting for him. But then is a difficult topic: "If Wang Meng wins," says an elderly worker, "there is no reason to be too happy because He Jingzhi and his supporters would cut let 'liberal elements' off the hook easily. Rather, more intensive 'antiliberalization' and 'anti-peaceful evolution' moves will follow." It is alleged that Li Ruiquan even acted as a mediator in order to defuse the situation and pacify people.

Because of excessive pressures, Li Ruiquan applied for a job transfer at a meeting of the Central Committee's Political Bureau in early September.

#### High-Level Intellectuals Send Letters of Support to Li Ruiquan

To the hard-liners, this was a blessing from heaven. Consequently, knowledgeable high-ranking intellectuals have written to Li Ruiquan, imploring him not to leave his present post for fear that Deng Lipan and his ilk will become even more ruthless and brazen. Li Ruiquan may differ from Hu Yaobang, who protected intellectuals in his treatment of intellectuals, but among the members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee he is the one who knows more about the mentality of writers and artists and is most trusted by the intellectuals. This is a commonly known fact. And it is for this reason that the hard-liners have always regarded Li Ruiquan as a thorn which should be removed as soon as possible.

A story which has caused much worry among intellectual poets. Before the central work conference was convened in September, Yang Shangkun proposed that Li Ruiquan take charge of work on Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

#### Yang Shangkun's "Recommendation" Noteworthy

This report, which originated from the top hierarchy, claimed that Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Hong Ying have all proposed that a member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee may be chosen to take personal charge of work on Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan so that a more centralized network linking the Political

Bureau to the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Office of Taiwan Affairs, and Hong Kong NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY will be created. Yang Shaogun maintained that it would be more appropriate for Li Ruihuan to exercise this position.

However, such a reassignment could trigger many problems. Will Li Ruihuan assume the task in a concurrent or exclusive capacity? If it is an exclusive capacity, who will then take charge of ideological work?

#### Li Ruihuan's Position Becomes Focus of Attention

As a result, this not only gave rise to discussions but also to a power struggle. The development of this situation has become a focus of attention among Beijing intellectual circles. Naturally, people hope that Li Ruihuan will not move from his post and that should he take on responsibility for Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, it would be simply a "second job."

A retired professor said to me: The stability of the political situation may be seen clearly from the ideological "front." The sharp exchanges between the two forces at this "front" at present, in proof of instability in the political situation as well as the intensifying contradictions within the party. Words of wisdom indeed.

#### Li Peng Visits XINHUA, Comments on Future

(DW 131141/91 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1028 GMT 15 Nov 91)

(By reporters Ben Benson (132) (007) (031) and Zou Aiguo (670) (947) (044))

[Text] Beijing, 15 November (XINHUA)—During his visit of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Li Peng, premier of the State Council, said: Journalists must further strengthen their faith in developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, comprehensively and correctly propagate the party's basic line to the public and create a favorable public opinion for socialist modernization.

Premier Li Peng and Vice Premiers Zou Taofan and Zhu Rongji toured the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on the afternoon of 14 November.

Mu Qiang and Gao Chaoyan, director and deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, respectively, first briefed Premier Li Peng and his party on the agency's propaganda, reportage, business growth, and personnel and technical developments. They then accompanied Li Peng and others to the news transmission center, the editor in chief's office, and the computer room to familiarize their guests with the computerized process of handling and transmitting news items. Li Peng and his party extended cordial greetings to the staff there.

After the tour, Premier Li Peng met responsible persons of various departments of the news agency as well as

some comrades attending an overseas propaganda conference sponsored by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and gave an important speech. He said: As a national news service, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is a powerful mass medium of the party, the government, and the people. Thanks to the efforts of journalists one generation after another over the past 60 years, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has become one of the major influential news agencies in the world. From the revolutionary war to the socialist construction period, especially during the past 10 years of reform and opening up, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has done a lot of work and made tremendous contributions.

Li Peng said: The party Central Committee and the State Council make important decisions based on the information provided by your news agency. The people learn about major domestic and overseas events through your reportage. News service has become an indispensable part of the people's daily political, economic, and cultural life.

Li Peng said: Comprehensively propagating the implementation of the party's basic line that "regards economic construction as the central task, upholds the four cardinal principles, and persists in reform and opening up", unremittingly publicizing the Marxist truth to the people, correctly propagating the party's line, principles, and policies, and overcoming the tendency of being hard on one thing and soft on another are the glorious tasks entrusted to us by the new era. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and other press units as well must firmly grasp the significance of these tasks.

Li Peng said: in the face of a changing international situation, further strengthening the faith in developing socialism with Chinese characteristics is essential to socialist modernization as well as unimpeded evolution. Once we establish a firm faith ourselves, we can educate and guide the people on the road of socialism.

Li Peng stressed: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, JICHUANG RIBAO, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Central Television Station, Radio Beijing, and other major mass media must adhere to the party spirit of the proletarian mass media. They must always serve as the powerful mass medium of the party, the government, and the people as their fundamental task, correctly and comprehensively publicize the domestic and foreign policies of the party and the government, and make fresh, greater contributions to socialist modernization.

Li Peng said: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is advancing, its business is expanding, and it plays an important role in socialist news service. Comrades at XINHUA NEWS AGENCY must cherish its fine tradition and work style cultivated over the past 60 years, constantly improve their political quality and professional levels, double their efforts, open up new frontiers, and strive to build the news agency into an international news agency with Chinese characteristics in a short time.

Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, and Qi Huayuan, director of the Office of Foreign Affairs under the State Council, also went on the visit, along with Wang Shuming, Xi Dehua, and Ma Zupeng.

### Jiang Stresses Socialist Ideological Education

HK1111022091 Beijing MHHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—The Central Policy Research Office, the Central Propaganda Department, and the Central Organization Department jointly held a "forum of several provinces and municipalities on rural socialist ideological education work" between 11 and 14 December in Beijing. During the meeting, CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin and CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee member Song Ping held talks with the forum participants, and expressed important opinions on further improving rural socialist ideological education work.

According to the CPC central leadership's decision on universally carrying out socialist ideological education in the countryside in two to three years, the activities of socialist ideological education have been carried out in groups and by stages in the vast rural areas of our country. According to incomplete statistics of the authorities concerned, by the end of October this year, intensive education has been conducted in 387,000 villages, or 53 percent of the total number of villages throughout the country.

When holding discussions with the forum participants, Jiang Zemin pointed out: We are building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and must adhere to one center and two basic points. Ours is a socialist country, and we must firmly advance along the socialist course. So, it is necessary to carry out socialist ideological education among cadres or the masses. He said: There are more than 900 million persons in our country. So, while making effort to develop rural economic construction, we should also conscientiously conduct socialist ideological education in the countryside. This is a long-term task. Constant and unremitting efforts must be made to ensure the complete fulfillment of this task.

In his speech, Song Ping said: The central leadership decided to carry out socialist ideological education in the countryside, and called for fulfilling the three tasks of ensuring the implementation of the party's policies in the countryside, promoting the development of the rural economy, and strengthening grass-roots organizational construction mainly through ideological education. Practice has shown that this was completely correct. Generally speaking, the ongoing education activities have achieved positive results. It is necessary to sum up experience and continue to carry on this work in depth over a long time.

### Grass-Roots Party Organization Building Viewed

HK1111151391 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
18 Oct 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Liu Zhongde (1949-1995), deputy head of Central Propaganda Department: "Build Rural Grass-Roots Party Organizations Into Powerful and Firm Fighting Banners"]

[Text] Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, our party building has entered a new period. The CPC Central Committee has further defined the guidance thinking, strategic targets, and work tasks for party building under the new situation, made a series of important strategic decisions, and taken many important measures to strengthen the party politically, ideologically, organizationally, and in its work style. The situation in which the entire party grasps party building has been formed. The idea of "concentrating our attention on party building" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping has gradually taken root in the hearts of the people. The trend of weakening the party's leadership role and building, which occurred a few years ago, has been basically overcome. The fighting power of the party organizations has been strengthened, the quality of the contingent of party members has been improved, and the vanguard role of party members has been enhanced. Relations between the party and the masses, and between our cadres and the masses, have also been markedly improved. This year severe natural calamities of floods and waterlogging occurred in some provinces (cities). In some localities, these calamities were rarely seen in scores of years, or even a hundred years. In the struggle of combating floods and providing disaster relief, our party played its leadership role in guiding the people to fight tenaciously against natural calamities. At critical moments when the lives and property of our people were threatened by floods and waterlogging, the broad masses of party members and cadres feared no difficulties and danger, charged to the head of the matters, were always in the van of fighting, and withstood rigorous trials. A large number of moving deeds came to the fore. Flesh-and-blood ties between the party, government, and the masses were further forged through the struggle of combating drought and providing disaster relief. It is a profound belief of the masses: "It is the Communist Party, socialism and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) which are good." The struggle of combating floods and providing disaster relief demonstrated to the people the bright image of communists, and fully proved that the mainstream of the party is healthy. It also showed that achievements had been made in party building over the past two years, and that the party could withstand trials.

However, we should not overestimate our achievements in party building. Under the condition of facing a rigorous test of being a ruling party, promoting reform and opening up, developing commodity economy and opposing peaceful evolution, decadent capitalist mentality, values, and way of life would inevitably sneak in



to corrode the body of the party. There are still many problems which should be solved with regard to the ideology, politics, organizations, and work style of the party. There are still a certain number of rural party organizations which are weak and lax, and fail to play their role of leadership core and combat bastions. Some party-member cadres only pay attention to becoming rich, but forget the majority of the people. Some party members abuse their power for private gain, cut themselves off from the masses, or even violate laws and discipline, and become corrupted. Some party members fail to play their role, or demonstrate their advanced character. Such phenomena adversely affect the party's fighting and rallying power, and the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and peasants, and disrupt the implementation of the party rural guiding principles and policies. Of the 1.1 billion people in China, more than 880 million are peasants. Half of the 50 million party members and three million grain-roots organizations are in rural areas. They are our party's very important force. During the period of the new democratic revolution, our party fought in rural areas for a long time, and established profound ties with peasants. Our party mainly relied on peasants' support to win the victory of the new democratic revolution. During the period of socialist construction, agriculture was the foundation of our national economy. Promoting party building well in rural areas will enable our party to forge still closer flesh-and-blood ties with peasants, which embody the characteristics of our times. This will lay a solid foundation for our rural stability, and the economic and political stability of the whole country as well. This will also create conditions for realizing the second-step strategic target, and fusing the attempt at peaceful evolution of the hostile forces in the West. We should enhance our understanding, and sense of urgency and mission for the importance of strengthening the party building in rural areas from the high strategic plane of opposing peaceful evolution, and realizing socialist modernization.

The present guidance thinking, guiding principle, and measures of the CPC Central Committee for party building are clear and definite. The key lies in implementing them. The spirit of the central authorities should be implemented at the grass-roots level. The crux of the future and destiny of our party and state lies, as a whole, in whether the leadership core of the party is staunch, and whether our party's line, guiding principle, and policies are correct. The grass-roots organizations are the cells of the party, and the basis for the existence and development of the party as well. Without numerous healthy cells, the body of the party will be severely impaired. When this continues to develop to a certain extent, the party will meet with defeat. Therefore, we should devote great efforts to grasping the building of rural grass-roots party organizations.

The key to strengthening rural party building lies in county party committees. County-level organs are a link between the macroscopic and microscopic administration of the state. They are in an important position of bridging the upper and lower levels. County party committees should ensure the implementation of the party

basic line, and its rural guiding principles and policies. In the meantime, they should proceed from actual conditions to specifically organize the work of promoting the building of the two civilizations. Therefore, it is proper to say that although county party committees have many tasks to perform, they should first grasp the key task of party building. We should attach great importance to party building and conscientiously put it on our work agenda, and continuously push forward rural party building to turn rural grass-roots party organizations into staunch bastions which can earnestly implement the party's line and guiding principle and policies, forge links with the masses, and observe strict discipline, and which are filled with militancy.

In the present stage, the political line of the party is a basic line formed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which is characterized by the main content of "one center, two basic points," and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The political task of the party is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Party building should be promoted closely around the task of developing a socialist economy, politics, and culture with the Chinese characteristics. To study and promote rural party building, we should profoundly understand the basic requirements for promoting the socialist economy, politics, and culture with Chinese characteristics, and their relations with party building, so that our rural party building can be promoted on a more scientific basis.

First, rural party building should conform with the demand of promoting the socialist economy with Chinese characteristics. To promote the socialist economy with Chinese characteristics in rural areas, we should particularly stress the importance of continuing to stabilize the responsibility system with emphasis on contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, to improve and perfect the two-tier operational system characterized by the integration of unified and separate management, to develop actively the socialized service system, to expand gradually the collective economic strength and promote the development of rural economy. Rural party organizations should mobilize and organize the masses and take the fulfillment of the task as a key work. The implementation of any policy is inseparable from the role of rural grass-roots party organizations. We should persist in the contracted responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output. This policy should be stabilized and can never be changed. In the meantime, we should develop and perfect the two-tier operational system to organically integrate the enthusiasm of peasant households in operation with the superiority of collective operations. Practice has proved that in the course of implementing the contracted responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, only by maintaining and developing collective operations, and ensuring the accumulative economic strength of the collective can we increase our input in agriculture, and help the masses to develop production, improve their livelihood, and take the road of common prosperity. Only thus can we forge harmonious

relations between cadres and the masses, and increase the rallying power of party organizations, so that various tasks can be smoothly accomplished. Therefore, party organizations should conscientiously complete the task. In places where the collective economy has been developed to a certain extent, it should be consolidated, expanded, and upgraded, so that it can play a still better role. In the so-called "empty shell villages" (kong ke cun 450: 8199 2625) where the collective economy has a poor foundation, we should grasp the work of starting to develop the collective economy. We should proceed from reality and the needs of the masses to suit measures to local conditions and select the best way for gradually developing the collective economy. In the meantime, we should gradually improve rural cooperative economic organizations, and give full play to the comprehensive functions of these organizations in serving peasants and agricultural production. Through developing and improving the socialized service system, we should constantly enhance the commercialization and specialization level of agricultural production, so that stable development of the rural economy can be maintained.

Second, the building of rural party organizations should conform with the needs of promoting socialist politics with Chinese characteristics. China is a country of the people's democratic dictatorship based on the worker-peasant alliance. It is a matter of great significance to promoting well the building of rural socialist democratic politics. In the building of rural democratic politics, we should give full play to the nucleus leadership role of township and town party committees and village party branches. Rural grass-roots organizations of state power and villagers' committees, and other mass organizations should accept the leadership of party branches. In the meantime, party organizations should support them to do their work independently according to the law and within their functions and powers. Under the leadership of the party organizations, we should gradually establish and improve villagers' committees. This is an important step for promoting the building of rural grass-roots democratic politics. With the expansion of peasants' decisionmaking power in operations, their sense of financial management and democratic participation will be constantly enhanced. We should respect and protect their democratic rights, establish and improve villagers' committees, and give play to their autonomous functions. This will be beneficial to fulfilling the target of strengthening the party leadership, and supporting peasants to become the masters of their own affairs. We should strengthen the leadership over villagers' autonomy, and constantly sum up our experiences to develop a system which is beneficial to truly giving play to democracy in light of local conditions. In a word, we should strengthen the building of rural grass-roots organizations with party branches as their nucleus.

Third, rural party building should conform with the need of promoting socialist culture with Chinese characteristics. Rural party organizations should strengthen their leadership over the building of spiritual civilization, pay attention to training new-type peasants who have ideals

and morals, are better educated, and observe strict discipline. We should provide the broad masses of peasants with education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism around various tasks of rural reform and economic construction. We should help peasants resist and get rid of the mentality of the patriarchal clan and feudal superstition, and the influence of other backward things. We should help them change prevailing habits and customs, practice family planning well, and establish a good and new prevailing practice in the society. We should vigorously grasp education and make efforts to enhance the scientific and cultural quality of the broad masses of peasants.

Rural party organizations are leaders and promoters of developing the socialist economy, politics, and culture with Chinese characteristics. They are shouldering a lofty responsibility. This has set a new and higher demand on rural party building. The building of the party in rural areas should conform with the need of promoting the rural socialist economy, politics, and culture. We should explore and master the laws, characteristics, and ways of organically integrating rural party building with the building of the rural socialist economy, politics, and culture. We should overcome all ideological concepts which do not conform with such objectives, and change those unsuitable working ways and methods. We should improve our work style to shoulder the mission entrusted to us by the history in a still better way.

Ideological building is the key link in party building. At the end of 1989, Comrade Jiang Zemin explicitly pointed out: New and in the days to come, the main task of the party's ideological building is to conduct profoundly in the whole party the education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party basic line, and the party basic knowledge, namely, the "three basic" education. In accordance with the practical conditions in our rural areas, at present the "three basic" education for rural party members should be centered on socialist ideological education and the study of theories on party building.

While providing rural party members with socialist ideological education and promoting the study of party history and theories of party building, we should pay attention to mastering the most fundamental things. For example, we should understand the historical necessity of the CPC leadership and the socialist road and be aware that all this is a basic guarantee for the happy life of the broad masses of peasants. We should be clear about the targets of struggle of the party in this century and the next, and the specific task of building our new socialist rural areas. We should understand the basic requirements of the party constitution on party members, and the role they should play in the building of the two civilizations. We should definitely solve a problem involving our stand, namely, the problem of whom we should serve. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the basic purpose of the party. Communist Party members should identify themselves with the standpoint of the party. In other words, they should have the standpoint of

the broad masses of people. They should proceed from the basic interests of the people, and take the work of guiding the masses to take the road of common prosperity as their own task.

As long as we can grasp well these most fundamental things in ideological building, inspire our enthusiasm, follow a down-to-earth manner in our work, and grasp well rural party building in each and every township, town and village, we can definitely forge closer links with the broad masses of peasants, and create a new situation in our rural work.

### RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK1511032291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
12 Nov 91 p 3

[Special commentary] by Fan Rongshi, secretary of Tatong City CPC Committee, Shanxi Province: "Fundamental Tasks of Local Party Committees"]

[Text] Over the past several years, we, the Tatong City party committee, have drawn benefits from the efforts to regard building grass-roots party organizations a fundamental task. In late spring and early summer of 1989, Tatong did not suffer from social turbulence and stability was prevalent across society; in the same year, a strong earthquake hit Yanbei and Tatong, but Tatong was in good order; this year, Tatong presents a gratifying scene wherein its economic returns are rebounding at a fairly rapid pace, and output value is growing in step with profits and taxes.

"It is the fundamental task for local party committees to strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations." We have obtained this understanding through practice. We had such an experience in the past. After receiving a new policy from the central authorities, the city party committee would relay it by holding various large and small meetings. The policy was relayed to each lower level with great momentum, and the measures each level worked out were fairly effective. However, upon inspection, we found that some grass-roots units failed to implement the policy in a thoroughgoing way, while others even distorted the policy during implementation. What was the reason for that? Results of an early 1988 investigation showed that more than 20 percent of party branches across Tatong were in a backward state. In places where party branches had become paralyzed or half paralyzed, the ideological front was corroded with filthy things, such as capitalist or feudalist ones, and evil trends ran rampant. Under such a situation wherein we could not give proper play to the party organizations' unifying force and fighting capability, how could we manage to implement the party's line, principles, and policies in a thoroughgoing way? The city party committee realized that it was an extremely important and urgent task to strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations. If Tatong's more than 4,000 party branches and more than 9,000 party groups could give full rein to their roles, the more than

70,000 party members would influence and bring along Tatong's 500,000 industrial workers and more than 1 million masses.

Tatong is an industrial city with an ultra-heavy structure [chao zhong xing 6389 6850 0992]. The gap between the prices of energy products allotted outside and materials allotted inside the city is a factor restricting Tatong's economic development; on the other hand, it also displays the Tatong people's dedicated spirit. During the second half of 1988, after it worked out the principle to strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations, the city party committee called on grass-roots party organizations to cultivate among party members and the masses a Tatong spirit of "unity, forging ahead, seeking truth from facts, and dedication." Thanks to unremitting efforts of all party organizations over the past few years, the people of Tatong have united as one, and achieved results in maintaining social stability and attaining steady economic development. It would be impossible for Tatong to score such great results if we did not pay attention to the building of grass-roots party organizations.

In strengthening the building of grass-roots party organizations, we have devoted our major efforts to the work in the following three aspects:

1. In the aspect of organizational building, we have earnestly rectified backward party branches and vigorously recruited party members from people working on the forefront of production. At present, the proportion of backward party branches in rural areas and in factories and enterprises has dropped 10 and 5 percent respectively. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Tatong recruited more than 7,000 party members on the forefront, among whom more than 5,000 were industrial workers working on the forefront of production, up 107 percent over the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. As a result, the party organizations' vanguard role and fighting capability have been greatly enhanced.

2. In the aspect of the party's internal life, we have persistently upheld the principle of democratic centralism, and paid special attention to the principle of implementing democratic centralism in line with the party's political tasks in the new period. We have also used the party's constitution and disciplines to standardize the deeds of party members, to ensure that grass-roots party organizations could act in perfect union politically with the party Central Committee.

3. In the aspect of party organizations' routine activities, we have vigorously carried out and gradually improved the activity of "striving for the best," that is, through various forms, such as education and contests, to strive to become advanced party branches and groups, as well as exemplary party members, party-member leading cadres, and party workers. By so doing, we can ensure that all party branches, groups, and party members can give play to their vanguard roles as strongholds in the building of the two civilizations. In this way, party organizations can not only strengthen ideological and



organizational building and improve their work style, but also ensure that the party's central tasks can be realized at the grass-roots level.

In our efforts to strengthen the party's grass-roots building and basic work, we should urge not only grass-roots units to accomplish their tasks, but also party committees to pay enough attention to their own building. "One should be strong if one wants to be a blacksmith." When their quality is poor, a party committee's leading members will fail to seek balance between being responsible to both the higher authorities and the grass-roots units, and their instructions may lose effect. Therefore, we have carried out among members of party committees at all levels the activity of acquainting them with people's life at grass-roots levels, maintaining public security, leading people to get rich, and remaining honest in performing official duties. We have urged party committees to carry out more fact-finding missions in grass-roots units, adopt the "dissecting a sparrow" method [a method of analyzing a typical case], study rules, find out principal contradictions, and refrain from blindly "being eager to teach others."

Through practice in recent years, we deeply feel that the work process of paying attention to the building of grass-roots party organizations is virtually a process during which local party committees resume and promote the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and carry forward the fine work style of applying theory to practice, a process during which the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points" is implemented, and the party's leadership is augmented over economic work as well as all fields of our endeavor, a process during which we put into practice the party's fundamental goal to serve the people and maintain close ties with the masses, and also a process during which party leading cadres strengthen their training in party spirit, enhance their ideological accomplishment, and constantly transform their subjective world. Therefore, it is also a fundamental task for local party committees.

#### National Meeting Discusses Anti-Illiteracy Work

OW 1511040191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0235 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—More than 170 million farmers received anti-illiteracy education during the country's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-1990).

Among these farmers, some 11.4 million have become literate and the total number of illiterate people in the country has dropped, from 20.6 percent in 1987 to 15.88 percent in 1990.

During the period, the focus of the anti-illiteracy education was on development of agricultural economy. Most farmers benefitted from the campaign by learning what they needed for agricultural production, which consolidated their knowledge.

Some of these farmers have become farming masters, technicians in township enterprises and grassroots cadres. Many have played an important role in implementing the national "Harvest Program" and "Spark Program."

At present, there have been 288,600 adult schools in the counties, towns and villages with 33.35 million students.

Addressing the on-going national meeting on anti-illiteracy education, Zou Shiyuan, vice director of the State Education Commission, said that tough tasks still remain for anti-drug education during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95).

According to Zou, the general goal is to eliminate illiteracy for 20 million young farmers, to set up farmers' schools in about 95 percent of the towns and 80 percent of the villages, and to help some 150 million young farmers master one or two production techniques.

Zou also said professional schools for agriculture must be well run and the enrollment number will be 250,000 by 1995, with the total number of students reaching 800,000.

#### Fight Against Drugs To Intensify

OW 1511043691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0251 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)—China will further step up its anti-drug campaign by increasing enforcement administrations, allocating more funds and taking more effective measures.

In the last three months of the new nationwide anti-drug campaign which was launched last June, the importance of the campaign has been stressed at special meetings held in most provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government while some provincial governments have drafted programs to crush drug-related crimes.

Yunnan and nine other provinces and autonomous regions have established special institutions for the anti-drug campaign in the cities and counties. Anti-drug forces were also organized in Guangdong, Guangxi and eight other provinces.

During this winter and next spring, a larger scale anti-drug campaign will be launched in these areas in combination with the socialism education campaign.

#### State Council 'Decision' on Vocational Education

OW 1411111991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0910 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 12 November (XINHUA)—Recently, the State Council issued a "Decision on Vigorously Developing Vocational and Technical Education," urging governments at all levels, and relevant departments and the broad masses of educational workers and various sectors of society to devote great attention to

vocational and technical education, and to take effective measures and work with one heart and one mind to strenuously develop vocational and technical education.

The State Council's "decision" pointed out: China has made great progress in its vocational and technical education. As of the end of 1990, there were 16,000 units of various types of vocational and technical schools with more than 6 million students in attendance. At the same time, more than 2,100 vocational training centers have been established across the country, which train over 90,000 personnel awaiting employment; however, current vocational and technical education still cannot meet the demand of economic and social development, be it in scale, standard, or quality.

The "decision" has defined the major tasks for developing vocational and technical education in the 1990s:

- Strive to run properly the various types of existing vocational and technical schools. It is especially important to run well a number of schools which play an exemplary and central role. It is necessary to tap the potential of existing schools, expand their enrollment scale, and particularly expand the scale for recruiting students of secondary vocational and technical schools, so that students attending senior-middle level vocational and technical schools nationwide will outnumber those attending ordinary senior-middle schools.
- Extensively develop short-term vocational and technical training.
- Actively promote vocational guidance in general education, and appropriately introduce the elements of vocational and technical education in line with local conditions, and practice classifying students at different stages.
- Attach importance to and actively develop adult education with in-service vocational and technical training for serving personnel.

The State Council's "decision" calls on governments at all levels to incorporate vocational and technical education into the overall planning of local economic and social development, so that economic construction will virtually be geared onto the track of relying on scientific and technological progress, as well as improving the quality of workers.

#### **Supreme Court Head on Improving Law Enforcement**

HK1411042791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Nov 91 p 3

[Article by Ren Jianxin, president of Supreme People's Court: "Raise Law Enforcement Level, Welcome Mass Supervision—Written on Occasion To Start Soliciting Articles on 'Judges' Styles and Images'"]

[Text] Over the last 10-odd years, China has made prominent achievements in forming a socialist legal system. The state has had laws to abide by in the political, economic, and

cultural fields. Law is playing an increasingly important role in strengthening the formation of socialist democracy and the legal system as well as in carrying out socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

As a judicial organ of the state, a people's court undertakes the heavy responsibility of protecting the people, punishing criminals, promoting reform, and serving the four modernizations. Under the leadership of the party, people's courts at all levels have displayed a high sense of responsibility, enterprising spirit, and a serious and meticulous style in handling cases strictly according to law. They have made positive contributions to strengthening the socialist legal system.

What kind of image should people's judges have in this new period? They should persist in the four cardinal principles, reform, and opening up; they should have a firm political belief and a high sense of organization and discipline; they should execute the law seriously, should not practice favoritism, and should handle cases impartially; they should remain free from money seduction and should be honest and upright in performing official duties; and they should not be afraid of hardships, should not be preoccupied with personal gains or losses, should consider what the masses need, be eager to meet their needs, and should wholeheartedly help them overcome their difficulties. Facts have proved that this contingent is loyal to the party and the people, is honest in performing their duties, and is full of combatant spirit.

The activity to solicit articles on "judges' styles and images" will portray judges' images, reflect the formation of the socialist legal system by describing judges' enterprising spirit, and improve the masses' mentality about law. What is more important, in executing law, people's judges cannot separate themselves from mass supervision. These articles will report on courts' work to the people so that the people can exercise supervision over courts' work and help improve it. This is quite beneficial.

Following the deepening of reform and opening up and the implementation of the 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, people's courts are facing very heavy and difficult tasks. There is a need to bring into play the function of people's courts in exercising the people's democratic dictatorship. To cater to the needs of reform, opening up, and economic construction, it is necessary to improve our law enforcement ability. The process of improving our law enforcement ability is also a process of training judges, enhancing their level, and improving their image.

All judges should make efforts for this!

#### **Railway Public Security Organs Combat Crime**

HK1511071291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
3 Nov 91 p 3

[By Wang Wenru (3769 2429 0320) and Wang Jiaxin (3769 1367 0207): "Railway Public Security Organs Crack Down on Criminal Activities"]

[Text] The railway public security organs conscientiously implemented the Central Committee arrangements for the comprehensive management of social security on dealing severe blows to larceny and other criminal activities. Since September 1991, anticrime action has been taken mainly along the five trunk lines between Beijing and Guangzhou, between Beijing and Shanghai, between Lanzhou and Lianyungang, between Beijing and Harbin, and between Zhenjiang and Jiangsu, especially on the trains that enter Beijing and Shanghai. In the 10 days between 16 and 25 September, more than 1,200 criminal cases were cracked, and more than 1,700 criminal offenders were arrested, including over 1,200 thieves. The anticrime action also smashed more than 110 criminal gangs, including 65 robbery gangs.

Various railway public security bureaus and sections organized strength to intensify investigation and quicken the process of cracking criminal cases, especially serious cases, thus dealing hard blows to criminals in the act. On 16 September, when passenger train No. 294 from Chongqing to Wuchang was running between Guangan and Heshiba, tens of thugs committed robbery in the carriages. They robbed passengers of more than 9,000 yuan in cash, and beat up several passengers. When the Chongqing and Xiangfan public security sections received the crime report, they immediately dispatched nearly 100 police officers to the spot. With the support of the county public bureau and the armed police force, they caught 28 robbers the same day.

While strengthening the police force's action in the forefront, various railway public security bureaus and sections also attached importance to the role of the public security organizations of the local masses, thus strictly controlling the trains inside stations. They also intensified measures for checking passengers and rounding up criminals at large. The Xinyang station office of the Zhengzhou Railway Public Security Bureau seized some major robbers who were armed when robbing passengers of more than 20,000 yuan in cash on a long-distance bus. The patrol team of the Shenyang Railway Public Security Section and its Changtu station office joined hands with policemen on board train No. 214 in catching a murderer wanted by the Siping City Public Security Bureau.

Through carrying out conscientious investigations and studies, railway public security organs in various localities also organized actions to round up criminals at large, and succeeded in capturing more than 160 criminal offenders who remained at large for a long time.

Being scared by the railway public security organs' severe anticrime actions, a number of criminal offenders surrendered to authorities.

### First Court for Juvenile Delinquency Established

HK0111044/91 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0895 1,057 15 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 15 (XINHUA)—China's first court for juvenile delinquency has been set up in Shanghai.

The court, set up by Changning District Court in Shanghai, will deal with criminal, civil, economic and administrative cases concerning juvenile delinquents.

The court is based on a collegiate bench for juvenile delinquency which was established in 1984.

The collegiate bench has, over the past seven years, engaged in cases concerning juvenile delinquents, taking into consideration their psychological and physical characteristics. It has proved effective with good social results.

### QIU'SHI No 31 Table of Contents Carried

HK0111040/91 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Oct 91 p 8

[Table of Contents for QIU'SHI No. 31, 1 Nov 91]

[Text] Article by Wang Renzhong: "Several Questions on Leadership Style"

Article by Kang Shien: "Investigation, Thoughts on Daxing's Unfolding of Socialist Ideological Education"

Article by Guo Qing: "On Tradition"

Article by Yuan Baohua: "Strengthen Vitality, Improve Performance, Manage Large, Medium State Enterprises Well"

Article by Huang Ju: "Grasp Key of Enterprise Mechanism Transformation—Thoughts on Managing Large, Medium State Enterprises Well"

Article by Zhou Guangzhao: "Speed Up Fostering of New Generation of Scientists, Technicians"

Article by Shenzhen Kangjia Electronics Co., Ltd. CPC Committee: "Enhance Party Organizations' Role, Do Good Job in Democratic Management of Enterprises"

Article by Ye Chunsheng: "Building Up an Army of Young Teachers Is a Strategic Task of Universities, Colleges"

Article by Zhou Chengen: "How To Look at the 10 Years of Full-Scale Socialist Construction"

Article by Wang Mi: "A Pioneering Book—Commenting on *A Comprehensive Survey of Human Rights Conventions in the World*"

## Science & Technology

### Shanghai Paper Champions Science, Technology

HK0711135091 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese  
No 172, 5 Nov 91 pp 30-31

[Article by Chen Chung (7115 6988): "Jiang Zemin Calls on 'Entire Country To Look to Shanghai'; 'Ji Fangwen' Deals a Blow to Beijing's Chen Yeping"—first paragraph is CHING PAO introduction]



[Text] Shanghai's JIEFANG RIBAO on 8 October published a commentator's article signed by "Ji Fangwen" (10679 1431 1429) and entitled "Theory of Science and Technology As Primary Production Force" and Its Practical Significance." Indeed it was explicitly pointed out: "Like the opposition to peaceful evolution, surviving the challenges of the new scientific and technological revolution is also related to the future and fate of the socialist system as well as to the question of whether or not we can carry on with our red banner, and whether or not we can hoist it even higher. On this issue, we must have a clear head and a unified understanding."

#### **Zhu Rongji Maps Out New Plans During Shanghai Visit**

The improvement of large and medium state-run enterprises has now been classified by the CPC as an important point on the agenda. At a CPC Central Committee work conference held in late September, it was explicitly pointed out that efforts to boost large and medium state-run enterprises are not merely economic issues but also political ones. On 15 October, State Council Vice Premier Zhu Rongji and Zhang Yanning, deputy director of the State Council's Production Office, went to Shanghai on an inspection tour. While in Shanghai, Zhu Rongji repeatedly said to the entrepreneurial sector: It is necessary to be firm about closing down, terminating, merging, and transforming a number of enterprises. Years will neither improve nor revise the enterprises. The southern tour by Zhu and Zhang was described as yet another move to push enterprises toward the market and create a new market mechanism. At a seminar convened by Zhu Rongji at the Shanghai CPC Municipality Committee, he pointed out clearly: The key to effective management of large and medium state-run enterprises lies in "upholding reform and expanding the opening up," without this awareness, large and medium enterprises will turn into pools of stagnant water. It now remains to be seen whether we can consciously look at this problem from the perspective of reform and opening up. This is our strategic decision.

Reports claimed that during a recent inspection tour of Shanghai by Song Ping, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee member, Wu Bangguo, Shanghai CPC Municipality Committee secretary, and Huang Ju, Shanghai mayor, also submitted a plan to him for the introduction of a financial rationing system in Shanghai before 1993, including the development of Pudong, and a request for preferential policies from the central authorities. Song Ping did not act on the proposal but agreed to bring it up at a meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

#### **Reform, Opening Must Be Expanded, Not Downgraded**

On the night of 15 October, before leaving Shanghai, Zhu Rongji told Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju that Jiang Zemin has a saying: "The country should look to Shanghai," not only in terms of politics but also in terms of economics. Once the large and medium enterprises in Shanghai improve and bear results, the impact will be enormous. But the first rule is to keep a clear head. The reform and

opening up endeavors must only be expanded and not downgraded, the pace stepped up and not slowed, and efforts made more reduction and not held back. In the words of Comrade Jiang, raise high the banner of reform and opening up."

#### **"Ji Fangwen," "Huangfu Ping" (10679 1431 1429) Are Rebutters**

When someone reported on the situation at JIEFANG RIBAO, Zhu Rongji said the public opinion should become one that favors reform and opening up and there should be relentless propaganda. He is "Huangfu Ping" (Note: Referring to the Huangpujiang Pinglin) or he is "Ji Fangwen," as long as they advocate reform and opening up. I think they are all good articles. The article "Theory of Science and Technology As Primary Production Force" and Its Practical Significance" by Ji Fangwen (Note: Published on 8 October in JIEFANG RIBAO) is well written; it has courage and theoretical audacity. The "one center, two basic points" which we talk about is a matter of dialectics. There is nothing wrong with the standards for the development of the forces of production. I fully support them. This is in relation to the question of whether or not we can carry on with the red banner and hoist it even higher. If there is any expectation on JIEFANG RIBAO, it is the hope that JIEFANG RIBAO will exert further efforts on propaganda involving reform and opening up. As JIEFANG RIBAO is a party paper, it should uphold the party's guidelines and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. That is, carry on with the policy of reform and opening up.

#### **Deng Reiterates Science, Technology As Primary Production Force**

It should be pointed out in particular that the article: "Theory of Science and Technology As Primary Production Force" and Its Practical Significance," signed by "Ji Fangwen" and published on the front page of JIEFANG RIBAO on 8 October, was considered a continuation of the "Huangfu Ping" article. Needless to say, the unending war of words between the north and the south has its own background. Since July this year, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Li Ruihuan have repeatedly spoken on the viewpoint of "science and technology as the primary production force," but the response in the media has been lukewarm. The Beijing media controlled by Deng Liqun and others was notable for complete silence. In late August, Deng Xiaoping said in a meeting with Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun: It now appears that it is only you two and I talking about science and technology as the primary production force and we will soon become even more isolated. But truth is sometimes held in the hands of a few. This viewpoint must be established by the Political Bureau in its meeting. It is the primary issue in the reform and opening up endeavors and there can be neither hesitation nor delay. The comrades of the entire party should be made to understand the importance of this truth as soon as possible.

### Shanghai Municipality Grass-Roots Reforms "Reform Pioneer"

On 31 August, after his return to Shanghai from a Beijing conference, Wu Bangguo immediately convened a meeting where he explicitly pointed out "Deng's reform, expand opening up, and revitalize Shanghai." He also noted the importance of the viewpoint of "science and technology as primary production force." At the same time, JIEFANG RIBAO published a commentator's article entitled "On the Moral Basis of Cadres." The article stated: "It is imperative to have an ironclad determination and to highlight the important points. It is also imperative to be emancipated in thinking by 'looking forward and taking new roads'." Like the Huangfu Ping article, the publication of this article was again followed by a war of words between the north and the south. JIEFANG RIBAO published on 1 September an article by Chen Yeping (7115 6851 5193), former deputy head of the Central Organization Department, entitled "Emphasis on Political Integrity Over Competence—on Standards for Appointment and Selection of Cadres." After a month-long silence, JIEFANG RIBAO solemnly published the Ji Fangwen article "Theory of 'Science and Technology As Primary Production Force' and Its Practical Significance" in which it was clearly pointed out: "Like the opposition to peaceful evolution, surviving the challenges of the new scientific and technological revolution is also related to the future and fate of the socialist system as well as to the question of whether or not we can carry on with our red banner, and whether or not we can build it even higher. On this issue, we must have clear heads and unified understanding." The article went on to expound thoroughly on the dialectical relationship between the "two basic points" and stress once more the strategic significance of "upholding reform and expanding opening up efforts."

A friend called up Zhou Ruijin, one of the "Huangfu Ping" writers, to ask about Ji Fangwen's background. Zhou's reply was: "There is no background. If there is a background, it is that of further expansion of reform and opening up as defined by the central authorities."

### Sci-Tech Structure To Undergo 'Major Reform'

HK061142491 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO  
in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 p 11

["China Economic News" column: "Major Reform Expected in Science, Technology Structure"]

[Text] The State Commission for Restructuring Science and Technology is to adopt a series of significant reform measures, including the following:

- A joint-stock system is to be put into trial operation in a number of specially selected technological development oriented research institutions and enterprises.
- In a number of qualified scientific research institutions related to basic studies and public welfare, a leading management mechanism is to be put into trial operation, including a supervisory committee and a

board of directors consisting of unit leaders, representatives of the masses, representatives of higher level responsible departments, and authoritative academic organizations in society.

- Efforts should be made to study various forms of management and development patterns and a multi-level, multi-functional and manifold operational mechanism for science and technology should be established.
- The state should give special support to national scientific research institutions and grant them autonomy to carry out international scientific and technological exchanges as well as foreign-related technological and economic trade.
- Qualified scientific research institutions should be encouraged to make investment in and run research institutions and enterprises in foreign countries, as well as in areas outside China (Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao).
- Steps should be taken to attract institutions and individuals at home and from foreign countries and areas outside China to set up solely- and jointly-owned scientific research institutions in China.
- Efforts to run technological development oriented research institutions as enterprises should be encouraged and independent management exercised, to expedite the development of nongovernmental scientific and technological institutions.

### Lecture Series on Science, Modernization Opens

OW0611104991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0840 GMT 5 Nov 91

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—A series of lectures on "The Development of Science and Technology and China's Modernization in the 1990's" opened at Zhongnanhai this morning for cadres of central state organs above bureau-level.

Qian Xuesen, who just received the honorary title of State Scientist With Outstanding Achievements, delivered the first lecture at Huarentang to more than 1,200 cadres above bureau level. His lecture was entitled: Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics By Using Modern Science and Technology.

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, spoke at the opening ceremony. He praised Qian Xuesen as a "pacesetter on China's scientific and technological front." He said that it is of great significance to invite experts and scholars to give lectures to cadres above bureau level of central state organs because this can play an important role in disseminating and implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thesis on "Science and Technology Being the Primary Productive Force."

Li Ruihsuan said. The key to realizing the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. If leading cadres in various fields don't gain some knowledge of natural science and don't understand the trend of development of science and technology—especially the development of high-technology—and its extensive and profound influence on political, economical, and social activities of the state—only will not be able to correctly and effectively carry out their work while centering around the main task of promoting the four modernizations.

Li Ruihsuan emphatically pointed out. Making policy decisions in a scientific manner and adopting modern leading methods are the call of the party Central Committee and the demand of the broad masses of people, and are also the natural trend of historical development. Leaders should not only master the basic theory of Marxism, but also learn and understand modern scientific and technological knowledge. They should learn how to lead by relying on scientific and technological knowledge and applying scientific and technological methods. He pointed out. Studying and mastering scientific and technological knowledge will be conducive to studying and understanding the basic Marxist principles. Today's Marxists should all the more pay attention to the development of science and technology and be good at obtaining gains from the latest scientific and technological achievements.

In today's lecture, Qian Xuesen talked about six questions, namely: scientific and technological and industrial revolutions, social formation and the leap in social formation, people's knowledge of understanding and remolding the objective world and the entire scientific and technological system, building socialism by using science and technology, the field of science and technology, and the training of qualified people.

The lecture series have been jointly organized by the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the China Association for Science and Technology, the working committee of organizations directly under the party Central Committee, and the working committee of organizations directly under the central government. The purpose of sponsoring the lecture series is to further implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important instruction on "Science and Technology Being the Primary Productive Force" and Comrade Jiang Zemin's call on further shifting the focus of economic work to the track of relying on science and technology and raising the quality of workers put forward in his speech made at the China Association for Science and Technology, as well as to enhance leading cadres' consciousness of science and technology.

It was learned that there are a total of five lectures. The four remaining lectures are: The Current Situation and Trend of Development of Advanced Science and Technology, How To Run Industrial Enterprises of our Country By Relying on Scientific and Technological Progress, The Experience of the Combination of Science and Technology and the Economy Since the 1950's, and The Gulf War and Advanced Science and Technology.

Wen Jiahua, alternate member of the Executive of the CPC Central Committee, and Jiang Guobiao, member of the CPC Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was presided over by Wang Renchi, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

### Li Ruihsuan Speaks

(105 (6) (10) Beijing 4/5/91, 6 Economic Service in Chinese (64) (10) Nov 91)

[Speech by Li Ruihsuan at the opening ceremony of the lecture series on "Scientific and Technological Development in the 1990's and the Modernization of China" on 5 November, place not given]

[Text] Beijing, 5 November (XINHUA) —Comrades

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the China Association for Science and Technology, the Work Committee for Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee, and the Work Committee for Central Government Organs have jointly organized this "Scientific and Technological Development in the 1990's and the Modernization of China" lectures series in which experts and scholars will be invited to give lectures to cadres at and above the departmental and bureau levels of central organs. This is a very meaningful activity. This activity will make important contributions to publicizing and practicing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea that science and technology are the primary productive force. The first lecture of the series will be given today by Comrade Qian Xuesen. Our revered Comrade Qian is a flag on China's science and technology front. He is now 80 years old, and has put a lot of effort into this lecture series. Let me express my heartfelt thanks and high respect for him.

Fundamentally speaking, all our leadership is aimed to achieve the goal of socialist modernization. All of our leading cadres, whichever units they work in, whatever conditions they work under, whatever they work at, and in whichever fields they work in, work to realize the four modernizations. The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Industrial modernization, agricultural modernization, and national defense modernization all depend on applying and developing modern science and technology. Therefore, leaders, whichever fields they are in, if they do not learn some scientific knowledge and do not understand the development trend of current science and technology, especially high technology, and their extensive and far-reaching impacts on the nation's politics, economy, and life in all social sectors, will be unable to correctly and effectively center their work on realizing the four modernizations. Of course, we should not ask everyone to be as specialized as scientists and engineers, but it is necessary as well as feasible for everyone to have some understanding of general scientific knowledge and the general trend of scientific and technological development, and to gain some knowledge of major sciences that have something to do with their work.



Generally speaking, leaders' knowledge of and attitude toward science and technology greatly influence the masses. In China, if we cannot form a good atmosphere among the masses and in the whole society in which everyone respects knowledge and specialized people, attaches importance to science and technology, and works to promote science and technology, we will be unable to make our economic construction more dependent on scientific and technological progress and on the improvement in laborers' quality, and, in turn, we will be unable to properly accomplish the various tasks set in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Development Program. To make the entire party and all the people become more aware of the importance of science and technology, and to thoroughly apply the idea that science and technology are the primary productive forces in work in all fields, we need to exert ourselves in many areas, and leaders need to do a great deal of hard and meticulous work. If leading cadres do not understand anything about natural science and the current development trend of science and technology, they will not undertake great efforts and will not know how to do this work. Thus it will be impossible for them to properly integrate the central authorities' principles, policies, and measures for developing science and technology with their actual work, and hence to thoroughly carry out these principles, policies, and measures.

Making decisions that create a more scientific and modernizing leading style is the call by central authorities, the urging of the masses, and an inevitable historical development trend. Over the long period of revolutionary war and in the course of economic development in the past, our party has established many good leading styles and work methods. These styles and methods are our valuable wealth; however, we should realize that, to adapt to the new situation of a modernization drive and to meet the needs arising from this new situation, we must do our best to adopt some modern leading styles and scientific and technological means. Leadership requires making decisions, and decision-making requires scientific rationale. To lead is to serve, and to serve requires that we keep ourselves accurately informed of all relevant information in a timely manner. Leading work must be correct and efficient, and to be correct and efficient we must have good working methods. To do all this, leaders, in addition to having a good understanding of basic Marxist principles, should learn and understand some modern scientific and technical knowledge, and learn how to use scientific and technical knowledge and the means to lead.

Learning and understanding science and technology helps one learn and understand basic Marxist principles. The creation and development of Marxism was closely connected to the development of science and technology. Creators of Marxism attached great importance to and were adept at drawing knowledge and strength from scientific and technological results. To write *Das Kapital*, Marx conducted a systematic study of the history of technology and wrote a number of note books on his study. To write the *Anti-Duhring* and the *Dialectics of*

*Nature* he systematically exposed the theory of dialectical materialism. Engels spent many years studying natural science. Marx and Engels spoke highly of the significance of the beginning of the second technological revolution, as foretold by experiments on long-distance electric power transmissions, on the socialist movement, and had studious discussions on the subject. Nowadays, science and technology progresses by leaps and bounds, their effects, both in breadth and in depth, on human society have far exceeded any in the past. Therefore, today's Marxists should attach even greater importance to science and technology, and should strive to draw nourishment of the mind from the most current scientific and technological results. Only by doing so can we correctly use Marxism to make correct judgements on complicated situations, can we completely and correctly carry out the "one central task, two basic points" basic guideline to ensure that our work in building socialism with Chinese characteristics will be carried out smoothly, and can we continue to enrich Marxist theory and further develop it while upholding basic principles.

I would like to quote a passage of Chairman Mao's remarks as the closing of my short speech. Chairman Mao said: "As long as we understand more about Marxism and Leninism, and as long as we understand more about natural science—in a word, as long as we understand more about the laws of the objective world and avoid making subjective mistakes—we definitely will achieve our goals of our revolutionary and construction work."

#### Song Jian Urges Development of High Technology

HK0611135491 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1047 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Report: "State Councillor Song Jian Says: Major Policy Adjustment Required for Hi-Tech Development"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, pointed out yesterday that to develop and industrialize high and new technology, China must be more bold and resolute, ready to wage a large-scale battle, and make relatively great adjustments in policy.

Song Jian said that we must encourage a variety of ownership and management styles and enliven policies. Institutes of higher learning and scientific research institutes are the mainstay and we should consider devoting a number of high-caliber personnel to establishing institute-affiliated enterprises which will assume full responsibility for profits and losses. Retired scientific and technological personnel can work in economic and technological development zones or new technological industrial zones, developing high and new technological industries. Song Jian also said that high and new technological industrial zones must undergo reform of personnel, job-performance evaluation, wages, bonuses, insurance, and other aspects. A good climate must be created from the very beginning in all links and we must

actively recruit youths and allow doctorate, graduate, and undergraduate students to go to the new battlefields of developing high and new technological industries.

### Beijing Commemorates Science, Peace Week

OW0711075591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0726 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—China's third consecutive annual International Week for Science and Peace will kick off in Beijing next Monday.

The event will be jointly sponsored by about 100 Chinese noting [as received] units including the Zhenhua Foundation of the China Association for Science and the Association for Chinese People Struggling for Peace and Disarmament.

The Science and Peace Week will focus on reflecting China's achievement in science and technology and its keeping efforts in safeguarding world peace.

The event will be held in response to the 43rd United Nations General Assembly's proposal, which demanded its member states hold relevant activities in the week starting November 11 to publicize the role played by scientific and technological advancement in safeguarding global peace.

During the week, all science and technology related museums in the capital will be open to the public free of charge.

### Jiang, Others Write Inscriptions

OW071104191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0915 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA)—With a view to further publicizing the great idea that science and technology is the primary productive force and demonstrating the Chinese people's firm determination in defending world peace, the third "International Science and Peace Week," a large-scale propaganda campaign with "love the motherland, love science, and love peace" as the main theme, will unfold in Beijing on 11 November. The campaign was initiated by 26 units, including China Science and Technology Development Foundation, Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, and the Chinese Journalists' Association, with more than 100 units participating as sponsors.

Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Nie Rongzhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Shoudao, Ji Pengfei, Chen Muhua, Yan Jici, Lei Jieqiong, Song Jian, Kang Keqing, and Qian Weichang have written inscriptions for the campaign with words of encouragement.

"International Science and Peace Week" activities will be launched in line with a resolution adopted at the 43d UN General Assembly in 1988. The resolution designated the week of 11 November as "International Science and Peace Week." "International Science and Peace Week" activities

this year will be unprecedented in terms of scope, scale, and content. There will be several large-scale activities nationwide during the week. In addition to grand scientific and technical and cultural exhibitions and knowledge contests, nearly 200 scientific and technological research units and enterprises from all over the country will take part in trade fairs on technical products and technical consultation and transfer negotiations with units and foreign firms in the capital. There will also be get-togethers for scientific and technological and business circles.

### Wu Xueqian Attends Opening

OW1211093491 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows wide shot of about 200 people in a meeting, closeup shots of Wu Xueqian and Zhou Peiyuan, and medium shots of Kang Keqing, Lei Jieqiong, and Gu Mu]

The Third International Science and Peace Week, with a theme of love for the motherland, science, and peace, began in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing today. The International Science and Peace Week is an international event. The 71st meeting of the Third UN General Assembly in 1988 designated the week of 11 November as the International Week of Science and Peace.

China has successfully sponsored activities twice in response to the UN resolution. This year's activities will include discussion meetings, report meetings, get-togethers, exhibitions, science and technology seminars, essay contests, knowledge contests, television programs on literature and art, a film week, and a television week.

Zhou Peiyuan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, addressed the opening ceremony. Wu Xueqian, Kang Keqing, Lei Jieqiong and Gu Mu attended the meeting.

### Military

### More on Symposium on Deng's Army Building Theory

HK1511111591 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
6 Nov 91 p 1

[By Lei Xinlong (7191 2450 7893) and special correspondent Sun Bo (1327 3134): "At Seminar, Liu Huaqing Stresses Adherence to Leading Position of Deng Xiaoping's Theory on National Defense and Army Building"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (JIEFANGJUN BAO)—At today's "symposium on Deng Xiaoping's theory on the construction of national defense and Army building in the new era," Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, emphatically pointed out, Deng Xiaoping's theory of the construction of national defense and Army building in the new era inherited and developed Marxist-Mao Zedong military thought. It is an important component of the theory

of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and a program for the building of the Army in peacetime and the guideline for various tasks in our Army. Upholding the guiding position of Deng Xiaoping's theory of the construction of national defense and Army building in the new era has an important practical, as well as long-range historical, significance.

The meeting, jointly organized by the Academy of Military Sciences and Chinese Society of Military Sciences, was an Army-wide symposium on study and discussion of Deng Xiaoping's theory of the construction of national defense and Army building in the new era. Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of General Staff; and senior advisers of the Chinese Society of Military Sciences Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Hong Xuezhi, Zhang Zhen, Liang Biye, Guo Linxiang, Wang Chenghan, and Zheng Wenhan attended the opening ceremony, which was presided over by Deputy Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi. Jiang Shunxue, commandant of the Academy of Military Sciences and president of the Chinese Society of Military Science, made the opening address.

Liu Huaqing pointed out in his speech that the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee highly praised Comrade Deng Xiaoping's meritorious service for our party and country, and called on the whole party to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works. At the recently convened central work conference, Comrade Jiang Zemin called on us to learn from Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, as well as from Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the chief leader of our Army and one of its founders. During the long period of revolutionary wars and even after the founding of New China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping participated in the practice of creating Mao Zedong's military thought and has made an important contribution to the formation and development of Mao Zedong's military thought. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, as the core of our party's second-generation leadership collective, was the main architect of our country's socialist modernization and the construction of national defense and Army building in the new era. Based on the reality of the construction of national defense and army building in the new era, he used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to sum up, in the fashion of seeking truth from facts, the historical experiences of our country's construction of national defense and army building, scientifically analysed the development and changes of the domestic and international situations, offered creative answers to a series of important theoretical and practical problems—which urgently awaited solution—of our country's construction of national defense and Army building under the new situation, and advanced a comprehensive package of scientific military theories with Chinese characteristics for the modernization of

national defense and construction and for regularizing the revolutionary Army. Over the last 10 years or so, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's correct theory, our country's construction of national defense and Army building has scored tremendous results.

Liu Huaqing stressed that the study of Deng Xiaoping's military theory should be integrated closely with the study of Mao Zedong's military thought as well as with the study of a series of principles and policies on the construction of national defense and Army building formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. He emphatically pointed out that amid the series of major international change, we should unwaveringly and resolutely implement the guiding ideology for the construction of national defense and Army building, and the strategic changes based on the guiding ideology. We should take full advantage of the good opportunity of a relatively peaceful period to promote all-around modernization of national defense and raise the Army's level in revolutionization, modernization and regularization. With our understanding in opposing peaceful evolution, we should clearly see the importance and urgency of strengthening the political construction of our Army in the new era, so that it can always adhere to the correct political orientation under all circumstances, the party will maintain absolute leadership over the Army, and it will forever be politically qualified. We should improve the quality of our Army, firmly follow the method using Chinese characteristics in streamlining it, elevate education and training to a strategic level, run the Army in accordance with law, and carry out structural reform and reduce unnecessary staff through reorganization. We should attach further importance to the influence of scientific and technological development of modern warfare, strengthen study in military theories, probe deeply the new characteristics of people's war under modern conditions, and develop and perfect the theory of people's war. In particular, we should attach importance to study of the influence of scientific and technological development on warfare, develop science and technology, increase overall national strength, upgrade weapons and equipment in a selective and systematic way, and study combat theories and methods under high-tech conditions.

### **Military Leadership in Chengdu 'Reshuffled'**

HK1311033191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 13 Nov 91 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing has reshuffled the leadership of the crucial Chengdu Military Region, which has responsibility for the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Chinese sources said yesterday Lieutenant General Zhang Taiheng, commander of the region since mid-1990, had been replaced by the deputy director of the General Logistics Department, Lieutenant General Li Jiulong.



A former commander of the Jinan Military Region, General Liu, 62, is believed to be close to the Chief of the General Staff, General Chi Haotian, who had served in Jinan as political commissar. Western diplomats said General Zhang's removal was probably connected with a major accident in the Lhasa region in June, when a helicopter exploded in flight, killing senior officers including one of his deputies, Mr. Zhang Defu.

A former deputy commander of the Chengdu region, General Zhang, who is in his late 50s, was considered a rising star in the Army.

#### **Beijing Military Region To Improve Party Committee**

OW0411145291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0452 GMT 4 Nov 91

[By reporter Yi Jianru 2496 0313 1172]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA)—Recently the Beijing Military Region held a meeting of secretaries of the party committees at the three levels of military region, Army, and division to expose contradictions, discover inadequacies, and conduct face-to-face criticism and self-criticism by using the method of holding a heart-to-heart talk, thereby enhancing their consciousness to set high demands on themselves to do a good job of building the party committee groups.

The party committees at all levels of the Beijing Military Region conscientiously attached importance to improving themselves in accordance with the requirements of strengthening party building and, as a result, achieved noticeable progress. The party committee of the military region maintains that it is all the more necessary to attach importance to building good party committee groups when the situation for making such an endeavor is favorable and further promote unity when the situation of unity is good. It maintains that it won't do for the military region to attach importance to this endeavor only after a number of problems have cropped up. Based on this understanding, the Standing Committee of the military region led its cadres to inspect, guide, and help the party committee groups at the levels of Army and division, one by one. They conducted numerous investigations and research, held group consultations to analyze the condition of every party committee, and discovered the strong points as well as weak links of each and every one of them.

At the meeting attended by secretaries of the party committees at the three levels, the party committee groups at all levels realistically analyzed efforts made to build and improve themselves while the Standing Committee of the military region collectively heard their briefings and made comments on them. They calmly exchanged views and opinions and pointed out shortcomings and problems. Full understanding was achieved between the higher and the lower levels, and their exchanges were conducted on an equal footing. The atmosphere was serious, conscientious, and lively. The party committee of a certain group Army gained an

experience of "honestly laying a foundation and paying close attention to implementation in a down-to-earth manner" from its efforts to promote development of party committee groups at the grass-roots units, thereby achieving progress in the work to promote building of the Army units. While fully encouraging their achievements, the Standing Committee of the military region pertinently pointed out that their work in certain areas had not been carried out and exhorted them to spend more time and efforts to make progress while exposing contradictions. When leading the units to handle a rush job, the party committee of a certain mechanized army group would accomplish it with meticulous care, but it was sometimes found negligent of administrative work during ordinary times. The Standing Committee members of the military region hit the nail on the head when they sharply pointed out their shortcoming of neglecting day-to-day work and helped them analyze the cause in their thinking. Communication between secretaries and deputy secretaries of some party committee groups at the army level is insufficient when they are called upon to handle a job, though they appear to get along with each other harmoniously on the surface. The Standing Committee members of the military region sharply pointed out fragility of this kind of unity and taught them how to successfully promote unity. After the lectures and comments were given, all the party committee groups conscientiously thought them over, searched for problems by drawing inferences about other cases from one instance, drew a lesson therefrom, drew up measures, and further defined the orientation for the efforts to strengthen the building of party committees.

#### **Beijing Garrison Party Leaders Give Lectures**

HK0711034191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Oct 91 p 3

[By Chen Guangsheng (7115 1639 3932) and Zhang Yongmin (1728 3057 2404): "Beijing Garrison Party Committee Standing Committee Members Take Lead in Giving Party Lectures"]

[Text] On the morning of 19 October, Dong Xuelin, secretary of the Beijing Garrison party committee and commander, gave a lecture, "Get a Clear Understanding of the Current Situation and Strengthen Organs' Political Building," to some 170 party member-cadres of garrison organs and units. This was one of a series of party lectures given by the garrison party committee on organs' party building.

A "group of people" of the garrison party committee feel that as the troops undertake the sacred duty of safeguarding the Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the capital all year round, especially high political demands are set on them. The party committee and organs play an extremely important role in whether or not the troops can consciously keep in line at a high degree with the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. In view of this, they put strengthening organs' party building above everything else and in the light of the realities of the



garrison troops, regard as a main line insisting on party absolute leadership over the Army and strengthening troops' political building and divided the lectures into seven special subjects, of which each of the party committee Standing Committee members is responsible for one. Political Commissar Zhang Baokang gave the first lecture. Meanwhile, in conjunction with the situation and tasks, they also regularly conduct education for the organ cadres and fighters.

### Wang Zhen Greets Land Reclamation Unit

HK041111891 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] As 80,000 soldiers of this region's land reclamation units were celebrating the 40th founding anniversary of the region's land reclamation enterprise, Vice President Wang Zhen sent on 28 October a congratulatory telegram to the soldiers who garrison the borders and reclaim wasteland. He hoped the soldiers would carry forward the spirit of living a plain life and being courageous to explore new ways ever displayed by them in their struggle, making greater contributions to the four socialist modernizations.

The telegram greatly inspired both the older and new generations of land reclamation soldiers on the border. This region's land reclamation enterprise was started in October 1951. Thanks to 40 years of hard work, especially the decade-long reform and opening, the soldiers brought a great change to the frontier and expanded themselves into a fairly large industrial contingent. Up to now, they have built 50 state-owned farms, six factories, 10 commercial companies, two scientific research institutes, one central hospital, and one vocational college. They possess fixed assets worth 700 million yuan. The industrial and agricultural output value for 1990 totaled 450 million yuan, up 270 percent over 1980. The gross industrial output value for the first three quarters of 1991 amounted to 411 million yuan, increasing 10.4 percent compared with the same period last year. The realized profits stood at 25 million yuan, registering a 102 percent increase.

On 28 October, Long Chuan, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, attended the meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the regional land reclamation enterprise and gave a speech.

### Yang Baibing Attends 'Song of Long Rockets'

OW0711150591 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The "Song of Long Rockets," a large song and dance drama that depicts the history of the Second Artillery Corps and eulogizes the heroic achievements of rocket soldiers, has been widely acclaimed in the capital recently. Leaders of the Central Military Commission and the three general departments of the People's Liberation Army watched and highly praised the show on separate occasions. [Video opens with a

large red flag being raised on the stage. A number of performers dressed in uniform kneel and look up at the flag which has a golden star and the words "1 August" patched on its upper right corner and the characters for the "Second Artillery Corps" in the middle. Video then shows two unidentified ranking military officers talking to each other.]

The drama's choreographer and director employed dance, solo, chorus, and other thestic forms to represent the arduous development of the Second Artillery Corps from various angles, and to extol the spectacular, heroic achievements of rocket soldiers. [Video alternates shots of performers singing and dancing with those of the audience]

After watching the performance, Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, praised the song and dance drama for its creativity and called it an excellent representation of revolutionary heroism and realism. [Video ends with shots of Yang Baibing and other ranking military officers shaking hands with performers and speaking]

### Chi Haotian Commends Outstanding Signal Units

OW0611143291 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] A number of outstanding units and individuals who have met standards set by the Army for scientific, systematic, and regularized maintenance of signal equipment and facilities were commended by the General Staff Department this morning. Chi Haotian and other leading members of the General Staff Department congratulated their achievements. [Video shows Chi Haotian and other unidentified senior officers shaking hands with many lower ranking officers]

The campaign to meet the standard for management of equipment and facilities unfolded in accordance with the guiding principles and requirements of the Central Military Commission for checking equipment in the new period. Through four years of hard work, units of the signal corps have become the first in the entire Army to meet the standard. In the past four years, various signal units have built standardized warehouses with a total area of 216,000 square meters as well as garages for communications vehicles with a total area of 156,000 square meters. Good management theory has been mastered by many signal units. Signal equipment and facilities of units at and above corps level are now being managed by computers. An information network on the reliability of signal equipment and facilities has been set up, and this has promoted the building of signal units and insured the accomplishment of various tasks.

He Qizong, deputy chief of General Staff, spoke at today's commendation meeting. [Video shows a closeup of He Qizong making a speech]

### **Military Region Enterprises Earn Foreign Exchange**

HK0711072991 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 25 Oct 91 p 3

[By Huang Longxian (7806 7893 0341): "Chengdu Military Region's Enterprises Become Big Foreign Exchange Earner of Whole Army"]

[Text] When a product is more regional, it will show more features on the world market. The enterprises under the Chengdu Military Region give prominence to regional features and develop export-oriented products, so that over 30 kinds of products of the whole region are sold to some 100 countries and regions in the world and have become a big foreign exchange earner of the whole Army.

The enterprises under this military region are situated in the southwestern part of our motherland, which abounds in natural resources and has numerous well-known native and special products. They develop the products with regional features and regard them as competitive products to earn foreign exchange. They have achieved remarkable results. On the basis of a secret folk recipe and local special herbs, Xinfan Health Goods Factory has successfully made "plant natural hair grower," which is good and cheap, produces good results, has obtained a state patent, and sells well in Europe and the United States. The "Biyuchun" tea they have developed is praised as the "best of green teas" by all South Asian countries and finds favor in the eyes of those countries. Mineral products, including extracted and smelted bauxite, are also in great demand in Germany, the United States, and Belgium. Good folk medicines, including the "essence of Chinese caterpillar fungus," "Yilijin," and "Wanbao Pellets," successively developed and produced, and the well-known wine "Jinren" also sell well as far away as in countries and regions including Australia and Canada.

### **'Electronic Confrontation Troop' Profiled**

OW1211114691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1052 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Jiang Hong and Bu Chunxue]

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) — "Our electronic confrontation troop is aimed at jamming enemy radio telecommunications and radar during battles and making the enemy 'deaf and blind,'" an officer of the Chinese Army told XINHUA.

Major Jing Mingzhe, commander of an electronic confrontation troop under the Jinan Military Area Command, said the troop has dozens of specialized motor vehicles for reconnaissance, detecting the position of a signal source and jamming.

He told XINHUA in a recent interview that all the motor vehicles and facilities are made in China.

"Though the electronic confrontation troop is one of the youngest military forces in China, the facilities have been upgraded rapidly. Almost every year superior authorities allocate new equipment to our troop," the commander said.

Pointing the minibus with a pot-like antenna, the commander said, "This is a new radio detonator jamming vehicle allocated to us this year. It can trigger the enemy's radio-detonator cartridge and rocket to explode ahead of schedule."

Yang Wanli, lieutenant colonel and commissar of the troop, said that 80 percent of officers in his troop are college graduates who majored in engineering or sciences and a number of them have doctor's or master's degrees. "Many of them can speak English, Japanese, Russian, Arabic or other foreign languages."

"The rank-and-file are selected from graduates of senior middle school," he added.

He said that during the intensified training period the soldiers have eight hours of lesson and three hours of drill every day.

As a result, the weight of each soldier has been reduced by 6 to 7 kilograms after three to four months of training while most of them have mastered the skills.

For instance, Private Gan Shiyuan can scrawl down 260 signals each minute though he has been in the Army for less than two years. Second Lieutenant Sun Xiaojun can determine the accurate position of the enemy's radio station in a dozen seconds.

Commander Jing Mingzhe said that electronic jamming played its role during the Gulf war and China's Central Military Commission has attached great importance on electronic confrontation troops now.

### **Article Views Development of Arms Industry**

HK0511082691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
23 Oct 91 p 2

[By Lai Jinlie (0171 6855 3525), Zhang Zhen (1728 3791), and Chen Ruiting (7115 6904 7200): "Uphold Army-People Cooperation, Develop Arms Industry—In Commemoration of 60th Anniversary of Founding of People's Munitions Factory"]

[Text] Since the Central Military Commission set up its first munitions factory in Gongtian, Xingguo County, Jiangxi Province in October 1931, the people's ammunition workers have, under the leadership of the CPC, established a weaponry research, production, and education system which is comprehensive in scope, professional, and has been continually developing in scale because of the efforts and courageous struggle of several generations of ammunition workers, thus finishing an arduous task. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the arms industry has fully implemented the principle of reform and opening up and

the principle of Army-people integration. On the premise of ensuring the completion of scientific research and production of ammunition products, China has vigorously developed civilian products and begun the second stage of development during which military technology is used for civilian purposes, thus making new contributions to the modernization of national defense and national economic development. Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the achievements and efforts of ammunition workers, reviewing the historical process of their development, conscientiously summing up experience, and inheriting and carrying forward the glorious traditions of veteran ammunition workers is of very great significance to the development of the arms industry under the new conditions, making the strategic change of military technology being channeled to civilian use, and instituting a new system for integrating the Army and people.

### I. The Glorious Process

The people's ammunition workers were born in a baptism of blood and fire. After the reactionary faction of the Kuomintang Party [KMT] defied the revolution of 1927, the CPC drew a lesson of blood. It adopted Comrade Mao Zedong's theory that "political power comes from the barrel of a gun" and confirmed the method of setting up revolutionary bases, launched armed struggle, and finally seized political power. To meet the needs of the armed struggle, the Central Military Commission set up the first people's munitions factory in Gongtian town, Xingguo County, Jiangxi Province in October 1931, thus enabling ammunition work to enter an organized development stage.

After the war against Japanese aggression broke out, and in keeping with the CPC Central Committee's instructions regarding "setting up the necessary arsenals and preparing for counterattacks," the Eighth Route Army and the Fourth New Army set up a number of improvised arsenals in anti-Japanese bases, thus the people's munition workers entered a stage of weapons maintenance and the manufacture of mines, grenades, firearms, and even mortars.

During the war of liberation, the number of ammunition workers continuously increased. They seized and transformed arsenals left by the KMT, quickly enlarged their production capabilities, and rendered full support to the PLA [People's Liberation Army], thus making an enormous contribution to the liberation of the whole of China.

In the early years of the founding of New China our arsenals produced, under extremely difficult conditions, various sorts of cannons, firearms, shells, explosives, etc. in sufficient quantities and of reliable quality. This fulfilled the needs of Chinese people's volunteers in war and enabled us to win the Korean war against the United States. In light of the experience in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and the requirements of the PLA's regularization and modernization, China's arms industry carried out readjustment, restructuring, and transformation on the basis of

people's arsenals established in wartime and those left over from old China. At the end of the 1950's, China established an infant arms industry. At a dress parade on 10th National Day in 1959, the PLA's tanks, heavy cannons, and firearms were all domestically manufactured. Since then, Chinese troops have had their own solid weapons production base.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's work emphasis has shifted economic development to the center. In keeping with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that the arms industry must spare half of its capacity for developing civilian products, the arms industry implemented the principle of reform and opening up, took the road of Army-people integration, and embarked on three major policy decisions, namely, emphasizing scientific research, developing foreign trade, and producing more civilian products. In this way, the arms industry has changed from merely serving national defense to serving both national defense and economic development. Moreover, it has achieved remarkable results in opening up the international market. During the last 10 years of reform and opening up, 1,400 items of weapons research results have won ministry awards, 261 winning state awards and two special state awards, and the PLA's major weapons have entered a new generation. The various weapons shown at the military review on China's 35th National Day illustrate that the scientific research and production capabilities of China's arms industry has reached a new level. Moreover, the arms industry has invested considerable manpower, materials, and financial resources in developing a number of quality civilian products which have arms industry characteristics. A framework based on the automobile industry with machinery, chemical products, and photoelectric products, three major civilian product series, has basically been built. The output value of civilian products produced by the arms industry in 1990 increased 6.1 fold over that in 1980. Products manufactured by the arms industry are highly praised by consumers at home and abroad for their high quality. They include Jialing brand motorcycles, Changan brand minicars, Beifang brand deluxe tourist coaches, Tiema brand heavy trucks, Emei brand sports guns, and Panda brand telescopes; as well as machine tools for oil drilling and production, hydraulic props for coal and mineral mining, railroad trucks, train axles, etc.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of ammunition enterprises, General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote the following words in a calligraphic form to commemorate this historically significant day and sum up the history of ammunition workers over the past 60 years: "Self-Reliance, Arduous Struggle, Pioneering and Aggressive, Making Selfless Sacrifices."

### II. Basic Experience Over Last 60 Years

The people's ammunition workers have accumulated an abundance of precious experience over the last 60 years.

1. In all circumstances, the arms industry has to serve the development of national defense as a "bounded duty."



During the revolutionary war and in several post-liberation, self-defense counterattacks on the borders, ammunition workers thought highly of the state's interests, overcame all difficulties, and made enormous contributions to war victories. In peacetime they did not forget their historical responsibilities at any time. They remain vigilant in peacetime, attach a great deal of importance to scientific research, try to catch up with world advanced levels in major categories, vigorously develop new types of weaponry, and serve the goal of national defense modernization. These are the basic objectives and guiding principle for the development of the arms industry.

2. Adhering to the principle of Army-people integration is the only way for the development of China's arms industry and is also one of the industry's most fundamental experiences over the last 10 years of reform and opening up. The arms industry serves war. As war and peace alternate, the arms industry must also be readjusted accordingly. This was true in the past and continues to be true at present, both in China and abroad. Therefore, strengthening the arms industry's ability to cope with urgent and contingent events, adjust to peace and war, and enhancing its competitiveness are the basic objectives of readjustment, reorganization, and transformation of the arms industry.

3. Wholeheartedly relying on the working class guarantees the continual development and expansion of the arms industry and is also one of the fine traditions of the people's ammunition workers. In wartime, we relied on all of the ammunition workers, worked together with one mind, overcame countless difficulties, and ensured victory in the revolutionary war. In the 1950's, the arms industry gained experience of "two kinds of participation, one reform, and the integration of three kinds of persons;" namely, cadres participating in labor and workers participating in management; reform of the system of rules and regulations; and cadres, technical personnel, and workers were integrated. In this way, vast numbers of staff and workers were mobilized to participate directly in technical development, production, and operational management in their capacity as masters, thus promoting technical progress and upgrading the level of management. This experience was seriously heeded by party and state leaders. Chairman Mao summed up the experience and included it in the "Regulations for the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex" as a principle for managing socialist enterprises. Today, when the arms industry has finished the arduous second-stage task, taking the road of reform, relying on the wisdom and talents of the working class, and being united and working together is still an important guarantee for the development of the arms industry.

4. Adhere to reform and opening up, vigorously study foreign advanced technology on the basis of self-reliance, and strengthen the material technical foundation of China's arms industry.

### III. Historical Mission of the Arms Industry

The last decade of this century is a crucial period in the development of China's arms industry. The missions entrusted to the arms industry by the party and people are: Strengthening the flexibility of the arms industry in both war and peace, enhancing its capability to cope with urgent and contingent events and its market competitiveness, bringing it to the track of sustained, steady, and coordinated development at an early date, and fulfilling its second-stage development target.

All staff and workers in the arms industry should conscientiously strengthen the concept of national defense, bear in mind the sacred mission of serving national defense, selectively and emphatically develop a number of weapons which are important for enhancing our Army's combat effectiveness, keep track of the development level of the world's advanced weapons, and ensure the needs of China's national defense modernization are met.

Integration of the Army and people is a long-term strategic principle for the development of the arms industry in peacetime. In the process of establishing a new system that integrates the Army and people, all cadres, scientific and technical personnel, and workers on the arms industry front should adapt their concepts and strengthen their awareness of competition on their own initiative to meet the development needs of the planned commodity economy. They should continually readjust and improve the industrial structure and product mix in keeping with the state's industrial policy and the requirements of home and overseas markets; concentrate on the development of products which match basic industries such as energy, transportation, and raw materials in light of the characteristics of the arms industry; and gradually improve the three civilian product series, namely machinery, chemical products, and photoelectric products with the emphasis on the automobile industry to improve social benefits and economic returns.

At present, the arms industry is encountering some temporary difficulties during the process of applying military technology to civilian uses. The tasks before us are very arduous. In these circumstances, it is even more necessary to bring into play the advantage of ideological and political work, mobilize all cadres, staff, and workers to carry forward the ammunition workers' fine traditions of self-reliance, hard work, aggression, and making sacrifices. We should be united, put our heads together, rely on our own strength, and achieve our targets step by step.

### Commentary on Demobilized Military Cadres

HK0711101491 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 25 Oct 91 p 2

[Commentary by Xie Zhongyu (6043 6988 1342) and staff reporter Qiao Linsheng (0829 2651 3932): "Inspiration From Demobilized Military Cadres' Successes"]



[Text] When 213 outstanding representatives of the 3 million demobilized military cadres [DMC's] across the country gathered in Beijing to receive commendations from the party and the people, Minister of Personnel Zhao Dongwan praised them, saying: The large numbers of DMC's nationwide have made notable contributions to socialist construction in various fields. Many facts point to the aptness of this appraisal.

According to statistics from 22 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities including Jiangxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Beijing, and Shanghai, over 5,200 DMC's have been designated as outstanding entrepreneurs since 1985; 14,000 as outstanding ideological and political workers; 158,000 have been given leadership positions at and above county or provincial departmental level; and 154,000 have been given section-level posts.

This group of figures can go down in history. The DMC's have been seen in the pioneering work in Beidahuang, the oil exploitation campaign in Daqing, the development of special economic zones, the construction of key projects, and the accomplishment of various urgent, difficult, dangerous, and arduous tasks. Stories of them meeting difficulties head on, shouldering heavy burdens bravely, and working with a will to make the country strong are on everybody's lips. The successes of the large numbers of DMC's have given rise to the entire society's recognition of their important role in socialist construction and have been a great source of inspiration.

#### **Party, State Build Golden Bridge to DMC's Success**

Since the founding of New China, as required by the country's economic construction and national defense development, a batch of military cadres have been demobilized to nonmilitary units every year. The Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission have been giving close attention to the settlement of DMC's. The older generation revolutionaries, such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping, as well as the current Central Committee centering round Jiang Zemin, have given many important instructions in this regard. In the early post-liberation period, the general principle was established that DMC's "obey the needs of the nation's economic construction and national defense building and link the two." It was made clear that "DMC's are a precious asset of the country" and that "the people's governments at various levels should regard DMC's as one of the sources of the nation's economic construction" and should therefore accept them warmly and make appropriate arrangements for them. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, efforts were made not only to completely restore the demobilization system for military cadres which had been heavily sabotaged during the 10-year turmoil, but also to formulate the demobilization principle of "warm welcome, proper arrangements, earnest training, and rational utilization," to meet the needs of national economic development and military modernization. The guiding principle has been gradually established that arrangements for DMC's

should take account of the overall situation of safeguarding stability in the military and the stability and unity of the entire society, serve the revolutionization, modernization, and standardization of the Army, and serve socialist modernization. Under the unified leadership of the Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission, party committees and governments at various levels in the 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country have been carrying out the settlement of DMC's as a political task with an extremely enthusiastic and highly responsible spirit. Corresponding organizations and departments have been set up and plenty of manpower, materials, money, and genuine attention have been invested as part of the practical effort. It is because of the attention and favor that the DMC's have received from the party and state that a fine social practice of showing concern for, respecting, caring about, and supporting the DMC's has come into being, enabling the broad ranks of DMC's to feel the party's warmth more intensely, go through their change of career smoothly, take up new work posts happily, and continue to make contributions to socialist construction in various fields.

#### **Socialist System Creates Favorable Conditions for Success of DMC's**

Under the socialist system, the party and government have always treated the DMC's in accordance with a special preferential policy. The state dictates a unified plan for the arrangements for DMC's each year and conducts mandatory assignments, helping military cadres to thoroughly eradicate worries about their careers after demobilization. A set of policies and methods have been formulated which cater for the interests of the state, the military, and the DMC's, and which conform to the country's economic development and the DMC's aspirations, so that they can basically give play to their talents and find places that suit them. The principle of appointing only those who are capable and paying attention to actual achievements has been implemented. Special care is given to the tens of thousands of DMC's who have served long terms, held high positions, and made important contributions, in terms of where they go, what they do, and how much they get, so that the contributions these cadres made in the Army are acknowledged by the state and society. All over the country, 22 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have formulated concrete regulations to guarantee proper treatment for the DMC's at the division and regiment levels, in terms of politics and livelihood.

#### **Social Environment of Reform, Opening Up Provides DMC's With Vast Field for Scoring Successes**

The reform and opening up has created a favorable social environment for all those with lofty ideals, high aspirations, and genuine talent to display their abilities to the full and distinguish themselves. In the meantime, it has also provided a broad arena in which the DMC's can give full play to their talents. According to what we have learned from this commendation meeting, the

growth and progress of DMC's is invariably attributable to the social environment of reform and opening up. Reform and opening up has broadened the avenue of employment for DMC's and provided them with opportunities to enter fair competition, the result of which is that all DMC's with genuine talent find their places and become the mainstay force in various trades and professions. Shanghai Municipality proper was allocated over 500 DMC's this year but the number demanded by applications was over 1,000, more than double the quota. A large proportion of recipient units are Chinese-foreign joint ventures. The phenomenon of scrambling for DMC's has emerged. In over 40

percent of all city-owned large and medium enterprises in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, DMC's act as general managers or managing directors. Most of the key projects, such as Shenzhen Airport and Guomao Mansion, the tallest building in China, are managed by DMC's. One can say that, without the social environment of reform and opening up, the work of helping DMC's to settle would not have fared so well and the talents of the DMC's would not have been displayed in such a broad field.

#### **Firm Conviction, Indomitable Spirit Are Sure Guarantees of DMC Successes**

Among the model DMC's attending this meeting were: Heroes and model workers winning the title of State Model Workers and 1 May Labor Medals; advanced individuals who made notable contributions to reversing the backwardness of their units or home places; excellent entrepreneurs who made outstanding achievements to the advantage of China's economic construction; advanced workers who reaped important results in such fields as scientific research and cultural education; excellent political workers who achieved first class results in the ideological field; and selfless and fearless model political and judicial workers who stepped forward in firm struggle against lawless persons to safeguard public security and protect state properties and the lives of the people. They are indeed like bright stars in the sky. After listening to reports on their deeds and reading the documents on their experiences, we realize that they all share one important point, that is, a firm conviction in Communism. It is this conviction that has inspired their will to retain their colors and orientation after demobilization, to continue their persistent pursuit and initiative, and to go all out to make notable achievements.

What is especially worthy of commendation is the fact that after the broad ranks of DMC's are transferred to nonmilitary organizations, they conscientiously keep their political orientation strictly in line with that of the Central Committee and give play to the role of ideological and political work as a service to various construction causes. Many of the DMC's have been commended as excellent workers in party affairs. Especially in the struggle to stop the turmoil and suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion in 1989, the majority of DMC's held fast to their clear-cut posture, actively propagated the

four cardinal principles, combated bourgeois liberalization, and made due contributions to defending the republic and safeguarding social stability. In building national defense reserve forces, the DMC's have been in the forefront as the mainstay. According to incomplete figures, among all the cadres in county, city, and prefectural People's Armed Forces departments in China, DMC's make up 92.6 percent; among the professional armed cadres in township and town enterprises, the DMC's make up 80 percent; among the cadres in reserve forces, apart from servicemen, the overwhelming majority are DMC's. The moving deeds of the 213 model DMC's commended at this meeting form the concentrated expression of the fine spirit of the broad masses of DMC's. Their career of struggle points to the profound fact that: Socialist construction needs DMC's and, as long as we make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves, we will definitely do well in the socialist cause; local party committees and governments at various levels welcome DMC's and, as long as we respect and have regard for ourselves and study hard, we will definitely be able to live up to the expectations of the party and the people; and that the broad masses of DMC's have fine quality and, as long as we free our minds and are pioneering and enterprising, we will definitely be able to display our abilities to the full in various fields.

#### **Economic & Agricultural**

##### **Regulations on Origin of Exports Amended**

OW141113491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0207 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—A national work meeting on the country of origin of export commodities was held in Beijing today. At the meeting, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the State Administration for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, discussed and amended such rules as "Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Country of Origin of Export Commodities" and "Procedures of the People's Republic of China Concerning Issuing and Administration of Certificates of Origin for Export Commodities" with the aim of expediting legislative work regarding the country of origin of export commodities; and gradually adjusting China's foreign trade system to meet international trade norms.

The certificate of origin is a document testifying the original location of a commodity, that is, the place where the commodity was produced or manufactured. Regulations concerning country of origin are designed to bestow a nationality, namely, an economic nationality, on a commodity involved in international trade. Because world economy and trade has become increasingly internationalized, with more and more parts produced in different countries or regions as mandated by technical procedures, it is only natural that less products are solely manufactured in one particular country. It has become a very complicated technical problem to determine the

country of origin of a commodity. As a result, issuing a certificate of origin for a commodity has become an important link in current international trade, and regulations concerning the country of origin constitute important rules in international trade.

It has been learned from the Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, that since the founding of New China, certificates of origin have been issued for export commodities, mainly for grains, edible oil, local and special products, and mineral products. In other words, these few certificates have been specially issued for commodities solely produced in China. With reform and opening to the outside world, China has experienced a rapid growth in foreign trade and salient changes in the export product mix. With a rapid increase in industrial products and the appearance of three kinds of enterprises that are either partially or wholly foreign-owned, as well as enterprises engaging in three forms of import processing and compensation trade, many new problems have cropped up in terms of issuing certificates of origin. These problems are in urgent need of resolution. Therefore, strengthening the unified administration of work regarding the country of origin, and accelerating the formulation of regulations and rules governing the country of origin is a task which brooks no delay.

#### CHINA DAILY Report

HK1511015191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
15 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Yong: "New Rules Will Check Origin of Products"]

[Text] China is planning to pass a new regulation defining the origins of its exported goods in an effort to ease trade frictions with major Western nations.

Chinese trade officials gathered in Beijing yesterday to overhaul the old system, which until now has granted certificates of origin to export products with little Chinese components.

"The old regulation is the bogey of mounting trade skirmishes between China and the main Western countries," they argued, saying that it has caused great differences between China and Western countries when it comes to calculating trade volumes.

For example, in enterprises processing materials supplied from overseas but assembled here, the products are labelled Made In China.

Under the old regulation, a product is deemed as made in China only if its final processing procedure is done in the country.

The trade policy-makers are expected to lay down new standards to judge the origins of goods, the core of the new regulation, for the State Council to ratify at the end of this month.

The new regulation will be passed in January and be effective from July next year.

Trade officials said they will have to choose between two new standards during the three-day conference.

The first is impose a uniform value added percentage to all the commodities. For example, a product will be regarded as home-made only when at least 25 percent of its sales value comes from Chinese-made parts.

The second standard will be based both on the value added percentage and the level of sophistication of the processing procedures.

Li Guodong, head of the trade administration department of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said he prefers the latter because it suits both international practice and Chinese characteristics.

He said that the government will grant "Made In China" certificates to those technology-intensive products only by judging the level of sophistication of the processing procedures.

But on certain labour-intensive products, the government will judge by the value added percentage as well as the defined processing procedures.

This method has been employed by most countries and regions in the world such as Hong Kong and the European Community, to make foreign investors use more local components.

But he made it clear that a single processing procedure standard will be applied to the products of joint ventures engaged in industries encouraged by the government, such as electronics.

The new standard, he added, ensures that China's policy to attract foreign investment will stay the course.

To enforce the new regulation, trade masterminds are planning to tighten control of the issuing of certificates of origin, with only the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade allowed to grant them.

#### Measures To Open Wider for Foreign Investors

HK0811080091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
8 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "Doors Will Open Wider to Foreign Investors"]

[Text] China is taking a series of steps to open its doors wider to foreign investors, giving them more access to large land development projects and inland waterways.

This will give renewed impetus to the country's reform and opening-up policy, introduced by senior leader Deng Xiaoping 11 years ago.

The measures include allowing foreign investors to develop large tracts of land, expanding the original



planned economic and technological zones, opening more coastal and river ports to foreign trade, strengthening trans-border trade and improving domestic investment climate, said officials with the State Planning Commission.

These measures are being taken at a time when leading government officials predict a third surge of foreign investments coming to China.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), an expected \$10 billion in foreign capital is likely to pour into China within the next decade for land development.

Officials said they expected five of China's coastal regions would attract foreign real estate investors, namely, the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province, the Fuzhou and Xiamen areas in Fujian Province, the Pudong zone in Shanghai, Tianjin Municipality and Hainan Province.

From 1987 to 1990, business people from the United States, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Taiwan bought leasing rights for 80 plots of land totalling 665.2 hectares from China's 20 coastal cities, paying \$110 million.

Currently, the government is offering to lease 30 square kilometres of land in Yangpu harbour, in Hainan Province, to foreign businesses for development, said an official with the Foreign Capital Utilization Department of the State Planning Commission.

In another move to open up the country wider, the central government decided this month to expand Guangdong's Shantou Special Economic Zone, one of the five in China, to an area of 234 square kilometres, five times the original size.

The commission official disclosed in an interview with CHINA DAILY that export-oriented processing zones would be set up in the coastal cities very soon.

He also said that provincial governments from Heilongjiang in the Northeast to Yunnan in the Southwest were considering more favourable policies and offering more land for use by prospective overseas investors.

Apart from the five special economic zones, China has also set up 14 coastal economic and technological development zones and numerous specialized areas open to various business.

According to the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), the government will give top priority to the development of the Shanghai Pudong Development Zone and the Yangtze River valley, the official said.

Last month, the National People's Congress Standing Committee endorsed the State Council's decision to open three more major Yangtze River ports to foreign ships. They are Wuhan, Jiujiang and Wuhu in Hubei, Jiangxi and Anhui provinces respectively.

Since 1979, China has signed agreements to utilize \$110 billion of foreign funds. To date, \$73 billion has been used, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

Though most of the 29,000 foreign-funded enterprises are doing well, some Chinese economists have complained about the increasing number of hotels, which are non-productive, and such labour-intensive firms as textile, plastics and cosmetics [as published], which use little high-technology.

#### Joint Ventures To Speed Technology Development

OW0811050791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0252 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 8 (XINHUA)—China has attracted increasing amounts of investment from foreign businesses which are eager to participate in the country's promising technology-packed projects being undertaken as a result of massive technological development.

Some 23 percent of China's over 14,000 foreign funded enterprises are engaged in technology-packed projects. The enterprises are engaged in high technology areas such as microelectronics, aerospace and aviation, as well as in fiber-optics, biological projects, and the development of new materials and computers.

In order to accelerate technology development, the country has established 14 economic and technological development zones and 40 high-tech development zones in major cities and coastal areas. The country encourages foreign investors to open technology related enterprises in the zones where they enjoy preferential policies such as tax exemptions or reductions over an extended period.

Speaking at the inauguration of his company's ninth joint venture in China—the Philips Co Ltd of the Netherlands—C.J. Seelen, chairman of the Philips China Hong Kong Group, said that the company will provide the most advanced technology for its joint ventures. "The success of a joint venture depends on the level of productivity and economic proficiency of the enterprise," said Seelen. Advanced technology represents higher productivity and promises higher economic returns.

Philips has been one of the far-sighted investors who have grasped the opportunity to participate in China's high-tech development program. Its ventures are producing optical fibers, color indicators, laser acoustics, integrated circuits and lighting systems.

At present, over 90 percent of the country's technology related joint ventures, are operating at a profit. This represents a much higher percentage of profitable enterprises than the average of 75 percent for all other foreign funded enterprises in China.

An increasing amount of foreign funding and technology items continues to flow into the country, as compared to only a few years ago when most foreign investment was earmarked for processing industries.



China has not only provides protection for foreign intellectual property by drafting some 40 laws and regulations, but has also opened a large share of market to foreign technology that is urgently needed for the country's modernization drive.

The Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Co Ltd which is located in Shanghai became the country's first joint venture in the field of telecommunications when it was opened in 1983. The program-controlled switchboards manufactured by the joint venture have replaced imported equipment. The company now controls a large share of the domestic market, and during 1990 reported profits of over 100 million yuan.

The Shanghai Nicera Sensor Co Ltd, a Sino-Japanese joint venture which opened in Shanghai in 1989, is now the world's third largest producer of infrared sensors. The company introduced Chinese technology to produce key components for the instrument.

Foreign investors say that they prefer to invest in China's technology-packed projects because the country's strong technical force will help to make them a success and cheap local labor promises bigger profits.

In east China alone, there are three million special technical personnel who achieve ten thousand research findings a year. Many of them are involved in Sino-foreign joint ventures and they appreciate their happy cooperation with foreign businessmen.

#### Beijing Reveals Restrictions on Foreign Investment

HK1511131391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in English 1228 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (HKCNA)—China has drawn up a blueprint for the treatment of foreign-funded items in the coming decade, placing such items in one or other of three categories; namely, those to be encouraged, those to be limited, and those to be banned. The Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission, Mr. Shen Shuren, disclosed these details at a Sino-Japanese investment conference.

Foreign-funded items to be encouraged are: the development of agricultural technology, items for industrial construction in the spheres of energy, transport, and important raw and processed materials, of which the country is in urgent need; the introduction of urgently needed advanced technology for improving product quality, reducing consumption of energy and materials, reducing pollution; developing new markets and enhancing the sale of products in foreign markets. Items for the production of new equipment and materials needed to fill domestic gaps as well as meet market demands will also receive encouragement. Items of new technology and equipment which comprehensively utilize China's resources and regenerated resources will also be looked on with favour.

Foreign businessmen will be restricted in investing in items already developed domestically as well as those which already meet domestic market needs. Restrictions will also be imposed on the assembling of imported spare parts for products destined only for the domestic market. Tertiary industries such as guesthouses and hotels will likewise be restricted as regards foreign investment.

China will ban foreign investment in those items which, in accordance with international practice, involve national security or are deemed detrimental to the national economy, social development or the public interest, such as those causing environmental pollution or damage to the natural landscape.

#### Statistics Bureau Issues Warning on Growth Rate

HK1011024391 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
9 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Wang Xiangwei: "Soaring Growth Prompts Warning"]

[Text] The State Statistics Bureau yesterday issued a stern warning about industrial growth spinning out of control.

Latest government figures indicate that October's industrial output soared 14.3 percent to 204.5 billion yuan (\$38.22 billion) from a year earlier.

"The fact that industrial production has sustained high growth rates should merit highly serious attention," said a statement from the bureau released yesterday in Beijing.

The statement noted that the industrial growth rate continued to remain high despite the central government's repeated stress on holding it in check.

A bureau economist said that if current growth surged above an annual rate of 15 percent, it would produce too heavy a burden for the central government since market demand still remains lukewarm and stockpiles continue to increase.

Earlier, Zhang Zhongji, a bureau spokesman, said he expected the annual pace of industrial output to hover at around 14 percent.

Industrial output in the first 10 months of this year climbed 13.9 percent compared with the same period last year.

Meanwhile, in the first nine months of the year, retail sales climbed 12.8 percent and investment in fixed assets by State-owned enterprises jumped 21.8 percent.

But economists said that if adjusted for inflation, the growth rates of both retail sales and investment in fixed assets—China's two largest consumption sectors—would be much below the growth rate of industrial production.

They said that meant the bulk of industrial products end up in producers' warehouses and commercial departments.

As a result, the central government is mired in a tight budget, bulging stockpiles, and debts among these enterprises.

Zhang said that in the first nine months, the value of stockpiles totalled 200 billion yuan (\$37.7 billion), a rise of 30 billion yuan over the same period last year.

Despite the central government's determination, efforts to clear debt defaults have gotten off to a shaky start.

Debt defaults still totalled about 200 billion yuan by the end of September.

In October, State-owned enterprises registered a 9.4 percent rise in industrial output while collectively-owned firms posted 19.1 percent growth from a year earlier.

Foreign-funded enterprises and private firms came away with a 47.6 percent rise.

Mid-size and large State-owned enterprises posted a 10 percent increase.

#### Private Economy Said Gradually Improving

HK1011043391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in English 0545 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (HKCNA)—After more than ten years' development, China's private economy resulting from individually-run businesses is showing that its function in serving society is irreplaceable and that it is making a contribution to the employment situation and improvement of the state's financial situation.

According to statistics, there are to date 13.38 million households engaged in individual private enterprise across the country. The number of workers employed in this sector is over 23 million and the capital involved is valued at nearly Rmb [renminbi] 40 billion. Private enterprises paid Rmb 14.5 billion to the state in tax in 1990, 10 percent up from the previous year.

Private enterprise registered with the authorities number over 98,000 with over 1.7 million employed. The registered capital is put at Rmb 10 billion. Such enterprises are mainly located in rural areas and the number of households and workers employed by them account for 61 percent and 66 percent respectively of the total throughout the country. Private enterprises along the entire coastal area have shown a faster-paced development than in the hinterland. Enterprises in this sector registered an increase in economic strength over a three-year period and their economic results were to some extent upgraded. The total output value of production-oriented private enterprises posted a rise of 25 percent in 1990 over the previous year.

The major private enterprises not only mastered information resources and had money for expansion, but they also were ambitious and farsighted. They set up a non-governmental high-tech development trial zone, the first of its kind, in Guangdong Province, the first non-government

investment zone for foreign businessmen in Fujian Province and the first large privately-run joint enterprise in Zhuhai, thereby invigorating the private economy.

The first non-governmental high-tech development trial zone is situated in Dinghu District, Zhaoqing city in Guangdong Province, its predecessor being the Dinghu Scientific and Technological Industrial Town. A number of intellectuals and scientific and technological personnel designed items, raised funds and planned strategies besides setting up high-tech enterprises responsible for their own profits and loss. They also made use of foreign capital to create Sino-foreign joint-ventured enterprises. The whole trial zone occupies an area of 11 sq. kilometres.

The unprecedented non-governmentally run investment zone for foreign businessmen was established in the Fuxing Investment Zone on the outskirts of Fuzhou city and has an area of nearly four sq. kilometres. Two years ago this area was nothing but farmland, whereas today it is covered with buildings and factories and has become a zone for foreign investment. The zone was created by peasants who by their own efforts raised Rmb 80 million without asking for any investment by the state or for preferential policies. As the zone was set up by the private sector, a characteristic of it was greater flexibility, high efficiency and excellent service, achieving the greatest economic results in the development of a whole piece of land in the whole of Fujian, proving in turn a bigger attraction to foreign businessmen than elsewhere.

The investment zone approved 23 foreign-funded enterprises in less than a year since its inception. Of the enterprises, 15 will start up operations within the next two years with an expected annual output value of Rmb 800 million. The investment zone will be fully occupied with development items within the next three years and these will all become operational within the next five years. The foreign funds to be absorbed will amount to US\$300 million to US\$500 million. An annual output value of Rmb 3 billion will be achieved with 80 percent of finished products for export.

The first private large joint enterprise was set up in the first half of this year by over 100 peasant entrepreneurs and large private business households, each with over Rmb one million, who gathered together on two occasions in the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in Guangdong to draw up their plans for joint development within the SEZ [special economic zone] in the developing western area of Zhuhai adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao. The zone enjoys the preferential policies of a coastal open city and small-scale border trade as well as providing advantageous conditions for the development of various ownerships of the economy especially individual private enterprises. The Qunxing Industrial Development Shareholding Group Co. Ltd., the first individual shareholding enterprise in the mainland, was set up in the form of a large shareholding system. It issued shares nationwide to raise funds in order to gather

together private business entities to form a strong economic group employing unified operation of assets and sharing a common economic destiny. The company threw itself into the development of the western area of Zhuhai and it received a rapid and keen response from individual business households across the mainland.

### Statistics Show Growth Rate

OW1211132591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0245 GMT 12 Nov 91

[By reporter Fu Gang (0265 0474)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—According to the latest statistics compiled by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the number of private enterprises in China has recently exceeded 100,000. A total of 1.75 million employees are on the payroll of private enterprises, of which the registered capital totals 10.6 billion yuan.

According to Wang Zhongming, director of the Individual and Private Economy Department of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, since the beginning of this year the private economy in China has continued a growing trend, and some changes have taken place in the uneven development among various regions. Of the newly established private enterprises, 62 percent are industrial enterprises and 25 percent are commercial enterprises. It merits attention that the number of private limited liability companies has increased faster this year than before. By the end of September this year, the number of such private companies increased by 35 percent, as compared with the end of last year; and their capital averages 440,000 yuan per company. This shows a greater economic strength of private enterprises.

### Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Views Rural Problems

HK1511020291 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 9 Oct 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tian Jiyun (3944 4764 0061): "On Some Problems Concerning Rural Work"]

[Text]

#### I. On Question of Agricultural Situation

The beginning of this year's agricultural production situation has been fine. Input in production has increased, the sown area has been expanded, and the seedlings are growing well. After late May, however, Anhui, Jiangsu, Henan, Hubei, Guizhou, and Sichuan were hit by heavy and torrential rain. The rainy season arrived early and the rainstorm broke with tremendous force. Affecting a wide scope and lasting a long time, the heavy rain caused serious floods. The successive rainstorms in the northeast in late July resulted in floods and waterlogging in the Songhua Jiang valley. Meanwhile, some provinces in the south and north suffered from drought. The serious natural disasters have caused

serious losses in agricultural and industrial production. According to preliminary statistics, this year's afflicted area exceeds 600 million mu, the disaster area totals 300 million mu, and nothing may be reaped from over 80 million mu of land which involves 40 to 50 billion jin of grain, thus incurring an economic loss of over 80 billion yuan. In the face of disasters, the party and government have manifested their solidarity, the people of all nationalities have expressed their high spirits of unity and struggle, and the People's Liberation Army (PLA) officers and men, armed police, and public security personnel have played the role of a shock brigade and main force in the antiflood and rescue work. Compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and abroad have also showed their high patriotic enthusiasm. To date, problems such as serious epidemic diseases, large numbers of people fleeing from famine, and starvation have not occurred in the disaster areas. We have achieved initial victories in antiflood and rescue work and resuming production, which enabled us to minimize losses. Thanks to subsequent fine climatic conditions and to a series of forceful measures adopted by various localities, we can still expect a good agricultural harvest this year. If the northeast can smoothly evade the early frost and the south evade the cold dew, grain output is estimated to reach around 850 billion jin and cotton output will amount to 90 million dan. There will also be an increase in the output of cash crops, except for edible oil and tea which is likely to drop. It is indeed extraordinary to achieve such successes in the year of serious disasters. It can at least prove the following two points: first, our victory in the struggle against flood and disasters; and second, the comprehensive capacity of China's agricultural production has been markedly enhanced.

#### II. On Rural Policies

Agriculture is the foundation of national economic stability as well as social and political stability. In the course of economic improvement and rectification in recent years, what has China relied on to stabilize the prices and maintain prosperity of the urban and rural markets? We relied on agriculture. What has China relied on to maintain stability despite the serious floods and droughts, the large area of cultivated land affected, and tens of millions of victims? Agriculture. Thanks to the increase in grain output over the years, both the masses and the state have some resources. The state, in particular, has a considerable amount of reserves, which served as the guarantee for the food problem. In the year of serious disasters, the urban and rural markets have been brisk, and there are many phenomena one may expect to find. Moreover, the people's livelihoods in disaster areas is properly arranged. This would be unimaginable before the period of reform and opening up. This also proves that agriculture is the material foundation for social and state stability.

To stabilize agriculture, it is necessary to stabilize rural policies, particularly the policy for stabilizing the contract responsibility system on a household basis with



remuneration linked to output. To this end, the decisions of the Fifth and Seventh Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee are very clear. The principal leaders of the CPC Central Committee and State Council have also clearly reiterated their guidelines. Our current task is seriously and completely to implement the guidelines to the letter. Historically, there have been a lot of mistakes and lessons in our rural policies. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has found a line conforming to China's national conditions and has drafted and improved a series of basic policies, which enabled China to rapidly develop its agriculture, steadily increase production, resolve the problem of food and clothing for its 1.1 billion people, and attain the first strategic goal. We paid a huge cost to attain this achievement. We should never forget the historical lesson.

Of rural policies, the most basic is the contract responsibility system. This policy is the hallmark of China's rural policies and the basic motivity to vigorously promote China's agricultural productive forces. It is suited to the development level of China's agricultural productive forces in the 1980's. In the predictable future, it will maintain its vitality and continue to push China's agricultural production to a higher level.

It should be clear that household contract is not tantamount to privatization. It is just a change in operation means. Above all, land, the basic means of production, is owned by the collective. It is only contracted to households for operation. Ownership of land goes to the collective while individuals only have the right of operation and cannot sell or lease the land. At the same time, the contractors must pay taxes to the state according to law, sell farm produce to the state in light of the prices set by the state, and deliver retention of funds or contract fees to the collective according to the terms of the contract. As said by the peasants: "Deliver enough to the state, keep enough for the collective, and the remainder belongs to us." Hence, we say that household contract constitutes a change from unitary operation of the collective in the past to dual operation by the collective and households where unified operation is combined with separate operation. It is one of the layers, is the foundation of the dual operation, and a component part of the collective economy.

All things are separated into two. We say that the contract responsibility system is fine, which should be stabilized. However, we do not mean that it has no defects or insufficiencies. As a matter of fact, there are many things which are beyond the capacity of single households. For instance, bringing rivers under control, building water conservancy works, bridge and highway maintenance, and afforestation are all beyond the capacity of single households. Take another example: breeding good strains, tractor plowing, irrigation and drainage, and vegetation protection are also beyond the capacity of single households. Even if they could do so, it would take a lot of trouble and the cost would be too high. If these jobs are undertaken by the collective, it will

cost less and produce good economic results. For this reason, large numbers of economic organizations have emerged in various localities recently. Run by the state, the collective, or society, these economic organizations offer all kinds of services to the operation of thousands upon thousands of scattered households. These organizations have expanded quickly particularly in the areas where the collective economy is relatively developed. From unitary service to serial services, they have bound together millions of small producers by means of socialized services, combined the enthusiasm of household operation with the strong points of collective operation, further emancipated the agricultural productive forces, and promoted agricultural production. They are well-received by the vast numbers of peasants. Based on the experience summed up from all localities, the CPC Central Committee and State Council have proposed that deepening rural reform should be focused on developing socialized services, improving and perfecting the operation system in rural areas in which unified operation is combined with separation operation, and gradually expanding the collective economic sector. This is absolutely necessary and correct. In the future, we should continue to make efforts in this regard.

We should also take note of two points: First, we should step up efforts and vigorously develop the socialized service system and never take it as an unimportant matter. We also cannot act with undue haste. It is necessary to proceed from the actual reality of each locality, give classified guidance, gradually increase the number, and develop them from a low to a high level. With the development of the collective economy, it is necessary to increase gradually the service items, improve the services, and strive to set up a network and improve it with years of efforts. Second, we cannot merely rely on expanded reproduction or the range and quality of production to develop the collective economic sector. Improvement of dual operation refers mainly to strengthening gradually the collective sector and its service functions rather putting undue attention on the peasants. However, the enhancement of the collective sector cannot be based on weakening the household contract. Instead, it is necessary to continue to boost the enthusiasm of household contract, apply the means of expanded reproduction, the means of tapping new sources of production, and the method of increasing financial sources to expand gradually the collective economy. We also cannot expand the collective economy by taking back land contracted to the peasants.

There are many ways to expand the collective economy: 1) develop new agricultural resources including barren hills, slopes, shoals, lakes and ponds (operation of scale should be carried out at the beginning of the development of new resources); 2) develop breeding based on the collective contract; 3) develop farming, breeding, and processing of farm produce which use all kinds of wild animals as raw materials; 4) develop rural transportation, the building industry, and services; and 5) gradually increase collective accumulation and expand the collective sector through accepting reasonable charges for the



services offered. In light of the conditions of local natural resources and within the scope of state policies, we can also develop underground mineral resources and make use of leftover bits and pieces of state enterprises to produce production parts for state enterprises and develop rural industry. In sum, to develop the collective economy, our attention should be focused on expanded reproduction rather than the few mu of peasants' land. China has a population of 1.1 billion of which 900 million are in the countryside, with an average of more than a mu of land or some ten mu of land in some localities. The peasants depend on the land for their food and livelihood. Without vigorous development of secondary and tertiary industries and other employment opportunities, the peasants will not easily give up their land. This is China's basic national condition. If we take back the land by force, it will lead to great disorder. We should have a clear estimate of this. It would be a fine thing if the majority of the peasants in the places where township industry and tertiary industry are relatively developed have other employment opportunities and reliable sources of income, do not want to continue to engage in farming, and are willing to hand over their land to the collective for unified operation. This is the direction for our future development. However, only a small number of localities have such conditions. In places where conditions are not yet ripe, it is wrong and impermissible to take such a road which goes against the peasants' will and to try to help the shoots grow by pulling them upward. This is the boundary line and our policy. It is also the watershed indicating whether we have made mistakes in rural policies. By the way, because of population changes and for the sake of cultivation, some localities have made some land readjustments on the premise of respecting the will of the masses. This is acceptable, but we will not make standard stipulations for the country.

### III. On Unclogging Circulation for Farm Produce

Regarding this question, I would like to stress the following two points:

First, it is necessary to realize further the important role of circulation in commodity economic development. Under the conditions of commodity production, circulation is the continuation of production. If circulation is clogged, it will condition production and create difficulties for continuing production. The reason is simple. If the peasants have put in labor and means of production, but their products cannot be marketed and cannot show their value, the peasants will not be able to receive anything from their labor. If the invested funds cannot be returned, the loss would be greater than not engaging in production at all. Besides the difficulties in expanding reproduction, it will be difficult even to maintain simple reproduction. In my opinion, the leading comrades at all levels should pay as much attention to circulating farm produce as they do to production. It is wrong to think that production is a matter of leading comrades while circulation is one of the departments. It is necessary to pay equal attention to production and circulation. At

present, it is necessary to act to resolve the difficulties in selling all kinds of farm produce. This is tantamount to supporting agricultural production and protecting the enthusiasm of peasants for production. Meanwhile, we should seriously study ways to guide the peasants in conducting market analysis and duly readjusting their farming setup and product mix in light of the changes in market supply and demand. This is also very important.

Second, it is necessary to apply the viewpoints and methods of reform to unclog the circulation for farm produce. The fundamental way to unclog the circulation for farm produce is to continue deepened reform. Under guidance of a planned commodity economy, the target of reform is to expand gradually the portion of market regulation, reduce the variety or proportion which is under state management, and let the market mechanism play a greater role. The state should cast off the burden of subsidies if good results are achieved in the free trading of the products whose price control should be relaxed and which should be regulated by the market, such as aquatic products, fruit, vegetables, grains other than wheat and rice, and native products. When production has developed, the strained relations between supply and demand are relaxed, there is ample supply of commodities in the market, and prices are stable. The provinces have experience in this regard. This is the case of vegetables as well as pork. In my view, this will also be the example for grain. We now have two guarantees, the state laying purchase orders and state reserves. If we dare not relax controls even under such guarantees, we will lose a golden opportunity. As a result, it will be disadvantageous to production development, to the interests of the peasants, and eventually to the interests of consumers.

We still cannot relax control over some cash crops and the portion of grain ordered and purchased by the state. By developing production and easing supply-demand relations, we will allow some products to be traded freely and also relax control over other products. Regarding the products which cannot be traded freely, it is necessary to improve management methods, and particularly to unclog the circulation channels, reduce the intermediate links, and apply more economic means to guide production and consumption. In a word, we are now facing a new topic of applying the method of deepened reform to unclog circulation for farm produce. I hope you all will take interest in the matter and explore a feasible way.

### IV. On Township Enterprises

You are all aware of the role and importance of township enterprises. Township enterprises are the essential mainstay of agriculture as well as an important component part of industry. They are the main supplier of market commodities and important sources of financial accumulation and foreign exchange. From a long-term point of view, township enterprises constitute the only way out for the rural areas to attain the comparatively well-off level. As mentioned previously, China has a population of 1.1 billion of which 900 million are in the rural areas. The rural areas cannot attain the comparatively well-off level by merely relying on agriculture and without

industry. Without vigorous development of township enterprises, it will be impossible for the rural areas to reach a comparatively well-off level. Without a comparatively well-off level in rural areas, it will be impossible to realize the comparatively well-off target nationwide. For this reason, we should ensure sustained and steady development of township enterprises in light of the principle of "offering vigorous support, rational planning, correct guidance, and better management." In places where township enterprises have started lately and developed slowly, it is particularly necessary to accelerate duly the pace of their development.

The development of township enterprises should conform to the state's industrial policies. They should not develop products restricted by the state. Their source of raw materials should be ensured. The quality of products should be improved and no inferior products must be allowed. They should take note of environmental protection and not create pollution problems. They should abide by the law and pay taxes according to regulations. In short, so long as state policies are strictly enforced and efficiency is ensured, it is absolutely possible to maintain steady and healthy development of township enterprises.

#### V. On Work for This Winter, Next Spring

The CPC Central Committee will hold a plenary session in November to specially study the question of rural work. Today I would like to express some of my views on agricultural production for this winter and next spring.

First, the disaster areas should make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses, restore production, and rebuild their homeland. The State Council has already made plans for livelihoods of the victims, medical treatment, disease prevention, and reconstruction work. All localities should earnestly put them into implementation. Now we should take note of the following: In the waterlogging areas where the water is not totally drained off, we should try by every means to drain off the water and strive to grow wheat or other crops there. Otherwise, difficulties of these localities will be drawn out. Moreover, it is necessary to step up renovation of the projects damaged by the flood and create conditions for reaping agricultural harvests in the coming year. We should also provide work as a form of relief as quickly as possible. This is a very important measure for reassuring the victims in the disaster areas and helping them tide over difficulties.

Second, we should pay close attention to autumn management, autumn harvest, and autumn and winter sowing. The key to this year's harvests lies in autumn. We should go all out to do a good job of later-stage management of autumn grain. It is necessary to make careful calculation and strict budgeting, ensure that every grain goes to the granary, and strive to reap a good harvest. At the same time, it is necessary to do autumn and winter sowing well, duly expand the sown area, and strive for a bumper summer grain harvest in the coming year. This will be absolutely

necessary for making up this year's losses and alleviating the difficulties caused by the disasters.

Third, develop construction of water conservancy works on a large scale. In addition to the development of water conservancy works on a large scale and the good results achieved in recent years, the measures of comprehensive development, supporting the underdeveloped areas, and boosting agriculture with science have increased China's comprehensive agricultural production capacity. In the years ahead, we should, as always, make use of the winter season to develop construction of water conservancy works on a large scale. The drainage areas which are to be tackled must be brought under control in light of unified planning. We should prevent the practices of building highways and building dikes to reclaim land in spite of water outlets. Irrigation should be combined with drainage. To sum up, we should stress efficiency, tackle an area until results and benefits are achieved, and never develop inefficient projects which waste money and manpower.

Fourth, make proper arrangements for production, import, and supply of materials for farming. It is necessary to make early disposition of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, plastic sheeting, and farm machines and particularly increase the general resources of chemical fertilizers and pesticide. The departments concerned should make early arrangements and lay orders in advance for the materials which are to be imported.

Fifth, strengthen building grassroots organizations and education in socialist thinking. This year's serious floods and disasters constitute a severe test to our nation, party, government at all levels, our army, broad ranks of cadres, and the masses. Facts have incontrovertibly proved that our nation is a great nation with a great cohesive force, our party is a great party which wholeheartedly serves the people, our government is a powerful government which is free of corruption on the whole, and our army is the people's army which is the iron wall defending the motherland in times of war and a reliable guard protecting the interests of the state and people in times of peace. The majority of party members and cadres are good. They are the leaders who fought nature and who could charge ahead of others selflessly in times of danger. The broad masses are particularly worth praising. At the critical period of life and death, they manifested their high political awareness, wisdom, and courage. Under party leadership, they are the decisive force for conquering all kinds of difficulties. In the struggles against floods and disasters, large numbers of heroic figures and moving deeds have emerged in all localities. We should seize this opportunity, sum up experience earnestly, take these heroic figures and moving deeds as live teaching material, conduct education in patriotism and socialism among the broad masses, further arouse the enthusiasm of the masses for ardently loving the party and socialism, and boost China's favorable rural situation.

**Chen Junsheng Addresses Grain Reserve Conference**

OW1511102791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1256 GMT 14 Nov 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Jianxing (2621 1696 5281) and XINHUA reporter Jiang Jun (1203 6511)]

[Text] Beijing, 14 November (XINHUA)—At a national conference on work regarding grain and grain reserves, State Councilor Chen Junsheng said today: Our country will institute a multilevel grain-reserve system, with storing up grain by the state as the central link, in order to strengthen macrocontrol over grain circulation.

Chen Junsheng said: To exercise effective control over the grain market, it is necessary in a fairly long period to persist in purchasing grain by the state through contract and in building up grain reserves through special projects. By so doing, the state can purchase the necessary quantity of grain even during grain shortages and increase its grain reserve when there is a grain surplus. Thus, we can use grain from a bumper harvest to make up a poor harvest and steadily maintain the stability of grain prices so that peasants will not suffer losses when selling grain.

He pointed out: Regarding grain reserves next year, it is necessary to conscientiously build up and increase local grain reserves and vigorously encourage villages in rural areas to store up grain collectively while ensuring that the central government can also store up grain through special projects. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, efforts should be made to establish a multilevel system of central, local, rural-collective, and individual peasants' grain reserves, with the state grain reserve as the central link. At the same time, attention should be paid to readjusting the variety and structure of grain reserves.

Chen Junsheng said: Both grain-producing and grain-marketing areas should build up grain reserves. Grain reserves built up by the state through special projects should be used mainly to meet urgent needs, such as large areas hit by natural disasters and nationwide problems. As for problems concerning a grain surplus or shortages resulting from a good or poor harvest, they should generally be solved by the local authorities. Such problems should be put as an important item on the agenda of various provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional governments, and they should be addressed conscientiously.

He said: Vigorous efforts should be made to build up grain reserves in rural areas. Counties, townships, village and town enterprises with economic capability, villages, and towns should all build up some grain reserves. Governments may help villages and households with grain storage to solve the problem of expenses in this regard. Efforts should be made to mobilize and encourage peasants to store more grain. If a peasant household can store two to three additional months of grain rations, the national grain reserve will increase by several hundred million kg. This will reduce pressure on

the state in building up a grain reserve and will be conducive to making proper arrangements by peasants in production and livelihood. So peasants can accomplish several things by taking this action. All localities should pay attention to guiding peasants in improving their techniques for protecting grain and for grain storage. Efforts should be made to provide services and solve problems for them.

Chen Junsheng said: An important aspect in establishing a grain reserve system is to gradually make a rational distribution of grain reserves. From now on, we should particularly build up grain reserves in grain-deficient and main grain-marketing areas to meet urgent needs. Grain reserves should be located along railways and in areas with readily available transport facilities when possible, so that grain can be shipped conveniently. Such grain should be stored on an appropriate scale. In readjusting the structure of grain reserves, we should begin next year to increase wheat, soybean, and quality rice reserves.

**Commerce Minister on Distribution**

OW1511102891 Beijing Central People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Nov 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] At a national conference on grain and grain reserves recently, Minister of Commerce Hu Ping asked state-operated grain units to further change their concepts and deepen reform of China's grain distribution system.

Hu Ping said: Diversified economic sectors and management methods are becoming active in grain distribution. The situation in the past in which state-run grain units take charge of everything and run business at state-set prices has changed. How to conform to the development of commodity economy and compete on the market are important tasks confronting China's large number of state-run grain enterprises.

Hu Ping emphasized the importance of changing concepts. He asked state-operated grain units to change the concept of monopoly to that of competition through various channels, the concept of commodity distribution to marketing, and the idea that "you buy what I provide" to the idea that "I provide what you need," and organize and run the business in accordance with the need of the market and the masses. Meanwhile, they should change the work style of government-owned businesses. He said: If all of us had the spirit of the staff from the Laiyang State-Run Food Store in Shandong, who prepare deep-fried twisted dough sticks, cook breakfast, and hawk their stuff in the streets early in the morning, the operations of our state-run grain enterprises would be changed greatly.

It has been learned from this conference that China will gradually set up a food market operational mechanism that has complete networks, is well-functioned, flexible in handling transactions, highly efficient, and unified.



This market system, under the state's macroeconomic guidance, will be based on primary-level grain markets scattered around the country, take regional grain and oil wholesale markets as its mainstay, and focus on state-level grain wholesale markets and futures markets. These markets will link with and supplement one another.

#### Commerce Vice Minister Comments on Grain Storage

OW1411101791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0823 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—China made a great investment in the construction of grain storage facilities this year to solve the problem of grain infrastructural construction lagging far behind grain production.

According to Bai Meiqing, vice-minister of commerce, the State Council and other government departments paid much attention to the problem and allocated a great amount of funds for the construction of grain and edible oil storage structures this year even though China is faced with financial problems.

Bai said about 50 percent of the planned projects have been completed and put into use. By the end of this year, 80 percent of the projects will have been put into operation, he said.

The Ministry of Commerce has urged all local departments to speed up the construction of grain storage facilities in order to meet the increasing needs of the next harvest.

#### Government 'To Open Many More Grain Markets'

HK1411010691 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
14 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong]

[Text] The government is set to open many more grain markets across China in a renewed bid to introduce market mechanisms to the country's grain supply system, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Leading ministry officials said a fledgling growth of markets in grain and other farm crops could lead to the growth of a new "socialist market mechanism" in China.

Economists believe free transactions on such markets might solve farmers' chronic difficulties in selling grain and restore their enthusiasm for farming.

It is widely believed that the lack of access to grain markets and low cash revenue have dampened farmers' enthusiasm and held back the country's grain output from achieving a substantial increase.

Hu Ping, Minister of Commerce, said in his recent report to the National People's Congress Standing Committee that development of China's grain markets would be guided by State macro-planning.

Bai Meiqing, Deputy Commerce Minister, said at a recent national conference on grain that the market

system would constitute the State-level grain wholesale and futures markets, regional markets, and primary markets including urban retail stands and rural trade centres.

He said the government was ready to establish another State-level grain and edible oil transaction market, but he did not reveal its location.

"To prevent markets from massive and blind development, the government will not establish new regional grain markets until next June," Bai said.

Following the success of the State-level Zhengzhou grain wholesale market in Henan Province, the government has set up six regional wholesale markets of grain and other staples including rice, oil, bean, cotton, pork, aquatics and vegetables in Changchun, Wuhan, Harbin, Jiujiang, Wuhu and Weihai.

Local markets set up by the provinces now number about 40, while thousands of small-sized grain markets have been set up in urban and rural areas.

The ground-breaking Zhengzhou market, officially erected last year and joined by 300 trading partners from more than 20 provinces, is progressing towards futures deals. The grain prices there have become guidelines for domestic grain tradings.

In another development, the Commerce Ministry has reported better-than-expected State grain purchases this year, thanks to the efforts made to combat the serious flood.

By September, the wheat purchase quota had completed 96.7 percent, early rice 100.4 percent, State special grain reserve 57.4 percent, and the purchase at negotiated (higher) prices increased 36 percent compared with the same period last year.

#### Fall Planting Hurt by Drought, Low Profitability

OW1311060391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0339 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—Drought and low profitability are getting in the way of grain sowing this fall, according to the FARMERS DAILY [NONGMIN RIBAO].

Chinese Ministry of Agriculture is urging local governments and agencies to correct the problem.

Sixteen million ha [hectares] of wheat has been sown in the principal wheat-growing areas including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia and Xinjiang, according agencies to correct the problem.

In these 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 96.8 percent of the planned wheat acreage for next summer's harvest has been sown.

The Ministry of Agriculture planned an increase of 660,000 ha of crops for next year's harvest of grain, rape seeds, green fertilizer and vegetables, the paper reported.

The sowing of rape seeds is expected to surpass plans. But there are difficulties in fulfilling the plans for the sowing of grains and green fertilizer.

In some areas, farmers sowed less grain to increase acreage of cotton, which has been bringing high prices due to shortages. Farmers in some areas lost interest in growing grain because of the low profits, according to the report.

In autumn sowing season, drought hit more than 10 million hectares of farmland by the end of October.

The Hubei Provincial Government has mobilized more than 60,000 cadres and 7 million laborers to re-sow wheat and rape seeds and pump water to save some of the seedlings.

Since mid-August, the province has suffered a drought that now affects more than two million hectares of farmlands. About 70 percent of these farmlands have been seeded with wheat, but less than a third of the seedlings have sprouted because of the drought.

#### **Tian Jiyun Speech on Water Conservancy Works**

HK1411151991 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 1

[By Tian Jiyun: "Speech at Beijing Mobilization Meeting for Building Water Conservancy Works on 27 October"]

[Text] Comrades:

The fact that leading comrades from Beijing Municipality have come to attend today's mobilization meeting for building water conservancy works in Beijing, shows that Beijing Municipality attaches a great deal of importance to water conservancy works. This is a good beginning for improving the building of water conservancy works this winter and next spring.

Now, I would like to emphasize three things:

**First, it is necessary to be aware of the importance of building water conservancy works on the strategic plane of administering the country well and ensuring its peace and security.**

Water conservancy works are the foundation of the national economy and social stability. Over the past 40 years, we have made great achievements in building water conservancy works, which have played an enormous role in promoting agricultural development and the development of the national economy. Without the foundation of water conservancy works built over the last few decades, this year's floods and waterlogging would have caused much larger losses and worse consequences. This year, mountainous areas of Beijing Municipality were also flooded. Nevertheless, water works facilities and flood-prevention measures played a very large role in reducing the severity of the disaster and

created the conditions for a quick return to production. With the flood-prevention facilities, the "vegetable baskets" and "rice bags" of municipality residents were not greatly affected and factories, organs, and schools were in good order and society remained stable. Therefore, we see that a solid foundation of water conservancy works plays a very large role. Without the foundation of water conservancy works, it is impossible to develop the economy, ensure stability in society, or have the conditions for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and it would be impossible to achieve the goal of the "four modernizations" that our party has advanced. Therefore, we must attach importance to the building of water conservancy works as an important task for the entire party and society, as well as an important, one-century program which will ensure the good administration of our country, maintain its peace and security, and will benefit future generations. The masses and cadres at all levels must never forget the foundation of water conservancy works. Neither can we forget the disasters that floods have historically brought to the Chinese nation. We must mobilize people from all walks of life and the broad masses, carry forward the spirit of striving arduously and relying on ourselves, improve and build our water conservancy works in a down-to-earth manner and in keeping with high standards, boost the national economy, and stick consistently to our socialist cause.

**Second, water conservancy works are both the lifeblood of agriculture and of cities. It is necessary to attach importance to building water conservancy works.**

Everyone in society accepts and is aware that water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture. However, they are still unaware of the fact that water conservancy works are the lifeblood of cities and of the importance of building water conservancy works.

City development cannot be separated from water conservancy works. Water conservancy works are a fundamental sector and fundamental facilities of the national economy. Without large numbers of water conservancy works, it is impossible to ensure the water supply for industries, develop agricultural production, or improve the condition of the water supply to city dwellers. Still less is it possible to improve the ecological environment of cities through urban beautification and afforestation. Without large numbers of flood-prevention projects and facilities, cities would suffer enormous losses and the consequences would be very bad.

Water conservancy works are bound up with the development of the entire national economy, the security of people's lives and property, and stability in society. We must come to know the question on this plane and conscientiously strengthen building water conservancy works for cities, especially city flood-prevention projects.

We have drawn the greatest inspiration from this year's floods in Southern China. It is necessary to strengthen the awareness of all people about the danger from floods and to strengthen building flood-prevention works in cities. Flood

prevention for the security of cities is important for their economic development. At present, problems regarding flood prevention are numerous and relevant tasks are arduous. It is necessary to make unified plans and preparations, mobilize and rely on the masses, and coordinate all sectors to improve flood prevention.

Beijing is a large city whose water resources are limited, and the question of water supply has a bearing on the destiny of the capital. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance everyone's awareness of the need to save water, strengthen management, preserve water resources, pay close attention to water saving and to the planned, scientific use of water so that limited water resources will bring the best benefits, serve the capital's development, and do the people good.

**Third, on 28 September, the State Council held a telephone conference on building water conservancy works this winter and next spring. New Beijing has taken action, and plans and measures are proceeding very well.**

Today's mobilization meeting has made specific demands. I agree completely with the speech Comrade Huang Chao gave just now. Our guiding thought is correct, our tasks are clear, and our understanding is the same. Beijing has built very good water conservancy works over the years. They have brought satisfactory results. The fact that "one river diverts the water of 10 rivers" is in keeping with Beijing's characteristics. I hope that you will all be mobilized, with urban and rural areas coming together, that you will not waver in your determination, but will seek practical results in a down-to-earth manner and take the lead for the whole country.

Building water conservancy works is a important for everyone in Beijing. Every resident of Beijing should care for and support it, and they have the responsibility and obligation to participate in this undertaking. Organs directly under the central authorities, troops stationed in Beijing, factories, schools, cadres at all levels, and ordinary people must unhesitatingly participate in this undertaking in keeping with the unified preparations made by Beijing Municipality. The people's municipality should be developed by the people themselves, and everyone should make his own contribution to building water conservancy works. It is necessary to mobilize people from urban and rural areas, bring into play the initiative of people at all levels, in all places, and from all walks of life so that they can coordinate and cooperate with one another and work with one heart to improve the building of Beijing's water conservancy projects. All departments of the central authorities, state departments, and all military units stationed in Beijing should vigorously support and coordinate with them and make their contribution to the capital's development.

For the building of water conservancy works, which are the masses' projects, it is necessary for us to have strong organization and leadership. Beijing has set up the Water Conservancy Works Building Command, which is staffed by major leaders. It is using a responsibility

system which specifies conditions for reward and punishment. It organizes the people in a unified way, gives unified commands, entirely coordinates work, pays attention to the overall situation, and subjects individual plans to overall planning to ensure that tasks can be completed. This is a very good method and will vigorously promote the building of water conservancy works.

I believe that under the leadership of the Beijing municipal CPC Committee and municipal government, Beijing Municipality will be able to finish more water conservancy projects with satisfactory results. I wish you success.

#### **Commentator Urges Investment in Water Conservancy**

HK1211034691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
7 Nov 91 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Increase Input, Start Large-Scale Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Text] Water conservancy projects, which have the status of a fundamental industry, should be developed ahead of others as key projects and we must further increase investment in them. This was a common consensus of everyone after the great floods were over. The next crucial step is to really place investments at different levels.

Water conservancy projects will only bring results, as will other industries, if we invest in them. The difference lies in the fact that the "results" water conservancy projects bring, namely their role in eliminating harm and disasters, can hardly be calculated in terms of money. Moreover, these results are often not immediate, but can only be seen over a fairly long period of time. It is not easy for people to know this special point. This is one of the important reasons why investments in water conservancy projects have increased over the years. This year's floods and waterlogging have taught everyone a lesson. China's water conservancy projects, especially some key projects, played an enormous role during the great flood, thus fully demonstrating the role of water conservancy projects as a fundamental industry. Water conservancy projects can supply not only direct products, such as water and electricity, to industry, agriculture, and to people in cities and towns. More importantly, they can eliminate or reduce disasters, such as floods and droughts, and ensure stability in society. In 1987, Shengze, which is in Wujiang County, Jiangsu, and is located in a low-lying area near Tai Hu, raised 8 million yuan to build a 15-km embankment surrounding the whole town. This summer, the Tai Hu's water level rose again. Nevertheless, thanks to the embankment's protection, none of Shengze's enterprises stopped production. They were able to avoid losses. Facts have proved that only by preparing and by increasing investment in water conservancy projects can we cope with unexpected disasters. In order to develop China's water conservancy projects, such foresight as that of the people of Shengze is exactly what we need.

Water conservancy projects can cover a vast area, and are large in scale, and require a long construction cycle.



They have always been an industry entailing a great deal of investment. Therefore, investment must come from everyone in society rather than a few individuals. The party and government are very determined to improve water conservancy projects. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the state plans to invest in water works construction an amount several times that for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The investment will concentrate on key projects, which are strategically important and which influences the overall situation. Where possible, local governments at all levels should increase investment in water conservancy projects and build a number of key projects. Financial and banking departments should offer funds through various channels for the building of water conservancy projects. They can found a special fund for water works construction, extend long-term preferential loans, issue water-works bonds, etc. In raising funds for water conservancy projects, local authorities should consider their own capabilities. They should strictly abide by relevant regulations and must not indiscriminately initiate projects, and still less must they pass the burden to large and medium-sized enterprises. What deserves special attention is that for water works funds allocated by the state or raised through various channels, it is necessary to plan, arrange for, and properly manage its use so that limited funds can bring full benefit.

One of the important means to increase investment is to organize peasants to invest their labor. This is also an important mode of basic water works construction. China is very short of funds but is rich in labor, while most jobs in water conservancy projects are done by the removal of sand and stone through collective labor. In carrying out these projects, we must stick to the principle of "one must labor in commensurate with the benefit one gets." For those units that do not benefit from the projects, we should not be "harsh with them" with regard to our policy; moreover, we should compensate them. Such activities as labor instead of donations, organizing peasants in poverty-stricken areas to build and repair water conservancy projects, and building water supply projects for humans and animals are good methods to help develop the poverty-stricken areas' economies. Facts have proved this to be true. All localities, especially flood-stricken areas, should continue to pay attention to these jobs on the basis of summing up experience.

Peasants are the major force for building large scale water conservancy projects. They do not care about working hard. What they do care about is if they have labored in vain. Therefore, all localities must sum up experience and draw a lesson. When they are organizing peasants to initiate water conservancy projects, they should stress scientific means and practical results. The more enthusiastic the masses are, the calmer leaders should remain and the more dearly should they cherish people's labor. Water works repair is now under way in the winter. Investment in water conservancy projects at all levels is gradually coming closer to the standards. We are confident that vast numbers of cadres and people, who possess the tradition of relying on themselves and

striving arduously, can respond to the CPC Central Committee's call, and will make new achievements in water works construction.

### Plenum Likely To Discuss Three Gorges Project

HK1411153391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
14 Nov 91 p 5

["Special dispatch from Beijing" by WEN WEI PO correspondent Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Eighth Plenary Session Is Likely To Discuss Sanxia Project"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—According to a well-informed source here, the top levels of the CPC Central Committee will hold specific discussions on the Sanxia project and determine whether the deliberations will be reported to the upcoming Eighth Plenary Session. An authoritative figure quoted a standing committee member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau: Chang Jiang should be built into a prosperous economic zone through comprehensively tackling the Chang Jiang Valley, which includes the construction of the Sanxia project.

It has been reported that an intense publicity campaign is now under way in preparation for the Sanxia project. Following an inspection tour of the Sanxia project by a group from the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee today organized a group to inspect the region. The group, composed of 30 persons, will be led by Vice Chairman Chen Muhua and Huang Jitong. The activities of these two groups are preparations to determine whether the Sanxia project will be discussed at the NPC and CPPCC sessions this coming year.

Another authoritative figure quoted a standing committee member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, following his recent inspection tour of the Sanxia region, as expressing views in favor of a scheme for comprehensively tackling the Chang Jiang Valley, which includes construction of the Sanxia project. He stressed that the party and government should lose no time in harnessing the Chang Jiang. If nothing is done now, it will be difficult to justify ourselves to the people when there is another serious flood like the one that occurred this year. The leader said that building the Sanxia dam is not merely for generating power and irrigation purposes, but is also an important measure for fighting floods in the Chang Jiang Valley.

Regarding the question of whether the dam would bring devastating disaster in time of war, the leader said that this question must be analyzed. First, if we are afraid of war nothing can be done. Second, if blowing up the dam can cause devastating damage, it would be better for the enemy side to directly destroy Beijing, Shanghai, and other large cities. He said that the factor of war is not crucial for the development of the Sanxia project.

On mustering funds for the project, the leader said that funds for the Sanxia project can be easily resolved so long as the advantages of building the Sanxia project and the disadvantages of not doing so are explained to the masses and we can get support from them.

When the Chang Jiang Valley becomes a safe water channel through comprehensive tackling, he pointed out, factories, enterprises, and foreign investors will pour in. Then, fundamental historical changes will be effected in the Chang Jiang Valley.

## East Region

**Lu Rongjing Addresses Enterprises Meeting**

OW1311040691 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
2 Nov 91 p 1

[By provincial radio reporter Ma Zhimin (7456 2535 2404) and ANHUI RIBAO reporter Ni Zhimin (0242 1807 2404): "Achieve Unity in Thinking and Pool the Wisdom of All To Improve Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises"]

[Text] The four-day provincial work meeting of large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises closed in Maanshan on 31 October. The meeting emphasized: To run large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises well is an urgent task of the whole party, as well as the responsibility of party committees and governments at all levels. We must attach great importance to the work and do it with all our heart and might. We certainly can run Anhui's large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises well, as long as we unify our thinking, coordinate our action, work hard together, and pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the 31 October meeting. Governor Fu Xishou presided over the meeting. Vice Governors Shao Ming and Long Nian attended the meeting, as did Du Weiyou, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee who resides in Maanshan.

In his speech, Lu Rongjing set eight demands for improving Anhui's large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises:

—It is necessary to unify thinking in accordance with the guidelines of the central work conference. In unifying thinking, the most important job at present is to fully understand the importance of running large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises well. Large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises in Anhui Province, like those in other parts of our country, are the main force for economic development and the representative of advanced productive forces. Whether these enterprises can maintain great vigor and vitality, create higher productivity and economic efficiency, and play a leading role in this province's economic development will have a direct bearing on Anhui's sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development, on the enhancement of overall provincial strength, and on the attainment of the second-step strategic objective. At the same time, it will also provide an important impact on the maintenance of social stability, on the strengthening of the socialist system founded on public-owned economy, and on the enhancement of our ability to oppose peaceful evolution. Particularly this year, when our province has experienced extremely serious floods, it is even more necessary for large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises to thrive to develop production and provide effective support, so that Anhui can restore its economy soon. All large and medium-sized enterprises should have a sense of historic mission and urgency.

—It is necessary to provide specific guidance according to categories. In improving large and medium-sized enterprises, we must persistently provide specific guidance according to the situation and category of the enterprises. We should implement a specific policy for a particular factory, stress practical results, and go about things step by step steadily and surely. All localities, departments and enterprises should conduct thorough investigations to find the crux of problems, collect market information, and make correct decisions according to market demand. Leaders at various levels should provide specific guidance to large and medium-sized enterprises according to their category, make a list of enterprises according to category, and take care of them group by group. All quarters should provide support and take appropriate action to solve problems. While solving present problems, we should also plan for the future. What can be done to help improve large and medium-sized enterprises must be done right away. Any policies or measures which are inappropriate or not specific should be adapted to meet the specific needs. Any job that cannot be done in one step may be done step by step, and efforts should be made to create the necessary conditions for accomplishing the job. We should boldly practice and explore a thing, even if current policies do not contain any stipulations for it.

—All localities, departments, and enterprises should rely more on themselves and do more work themselves. Currently, the problems of large and medium-sized enterprises involve many departments and many restrictive factors. Therefore, it is necessary to for all departments to coordinate actions and cooperate in providing practical assistance to enterprises. In the work of various localities and departments, there are three keys to success. One is that the leading body should have a good mentality and down-to-earth work style. It is necessary to press forward in the face of difficulties and seek development opportunities amid difficulties. If we are certain of success in solving a problem, we should keep making efforts to solve it until the expected results are achieved. Next is that we should firmly establish the notion of serving the enterprises. We should do all we can to help enterprises solve problems. We should not shift responsibility onto one another, nor should we wrangle with one another. Still less should we make things difficult for enterprises to solve problems. The third key is that we should work creatively. An important thing is to properly implement central and provincial policies in consideration of the situation of various prefectures, cities, counties, and enterprises. Enterprises should strive to rely on themselves, improve management, and tap potential. In fact, both favorable factors and unfavorable factors constantly exist in the external environment, affecting the development of enterprises. For this reason, an enterprise must strengthen itself by improving internal management and promoting technological progress in order to win in market competition.



—In improving large and medium-sized enterprises, the fundamental way out is to deepen reform. In order to run large and medium-sized enterprises well, we must take reform as a motivating force to improve the external environment and internal management of an enterprise and rely on reform to solve problems once for all. For this reason, leaders at various levels must raise their awareness of the importance of reform, further emancipate their minds, create an environment which is conducive to encouraging, supporting, and protecting reform and to making explorations, and constantly deepen reform. Our reform should keep to a socialist orientation. Relevant work should be done well in support of reform. Enterprises should make persistent efforts to create a proper operational mechanism. All departments should strive to do their share to promote reform.

—It is necessary to further implement policies well and to keep the stability and continuity of policies. We should do our work well in three respects. First, we should further implement policies that are conducive to running enterprises well. From now on, all localities and departments must uphold the dignity of policies and strictly carry out policy measures as instructed. Concrete procedures for implementing the policies may be formulated in accordance with central and provincial guidelines and in consideration of local conditions, but no one is permitted to go his own way. Second, policies which have been proven effective should remain unchanged and continue. The basis for testing the correctness of a policy is whether it is conducive to the development of socialist productive forces, to the strengthening of the main force role of state-owned enterprises, and to opening up new financial resources. Third, policies which are detrimental to enterprise operations should be readjusted promptly.

In his speech, Lu Rongjing also urged the departments and people concerned to treat technological progress as an important means and the material and technical basis for running enterprises well, wholeheartedly rely on the workers and staff members to run enterprises well, and greatly pay attention to building the leading bodies of enterprises.

During the meeting, Shao Ming spoke on how to strengthen macro-control, achieve an overall balance, and create the necessary conditions for running large and medium-sized enterprises well in Anhui. Long Nian conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of a speech made by Vice Premier Zhu Rongji during his inspection of Anhui Province. Long Nian also expressed his views on several problems concerning present industrial production.

During the meeting, the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company and six other enterprises reported their experience. The comrades present at the meeting held a lively discussion on how to run large and medium-sized enterprises well, and on the 36 policy measures which will be promulgated soon by the provincial government to improve large and medium-sized enterprises.

### Letter Views Agriculture

OW1311122691 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] On 8 November Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, while on an inspection of Luan Prefecture, wrote a letter to vice governor Wang Sheyun calling on key party and government leaders in all localities to accord further attention to the fight against drought, rush-planting, and protection of seedlings; to abandon the idea of waiting for the rain to fall; and to mobilize the masses and spare no effort to fulfill the task of fall planting.

In his letter Lu Rongjing stated: In the past two days I have been inspecting Luan Prefecture. Along the way, I noticed that the localities are implementing the provincial government's plan to carry out the fight against drought, and the general situation is good. But at present the drought is still expanding and the situation is extremely grim. According to sources, the idea of waiting for the rain to fall is common among cadres and people in some localities. If they do not seize the opportunity now to fight drought, moisten the soil, rush-plant, and protect the seedlings, then seedlings will not emerge from the wheat sown, rapeseed cannot be transplanted, the season will be missed, and next year's harvest will be affected. It is dreadful to imagine what the consequences will be then. Therefore the urgent matter of the moment is to ask key leading party and government comrades in all localities to accord greater attention in this regard and to treat the fight against drought as a very important and urgent task during production and disaster relief; and to mobilize and muster the cadres and masses in the countryside to take every measure such as channeling, releasing, and carrying water to fight the drought. On top of that, they must quickly dispatch cadres and agrotechnicians to go deep into the grass roots in the countryside, step up inspection and supervision, and truly mobilize the masses to fight drought, rush-plant, and protect the seedlings.

On 9 November the provincial government relayed Comrade Lu Rongjing's letter to all localities and relevant departments in the province, urging them to adopt every possible measure and to devote their efforts to fight the drought, rush-plant, and protect the seedlings.

### Government Helps Flood Victims Rebuild Homes

OW1311104091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0814 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Hefei, November 13 (XINHUA)—Reconstruction of houses for flood victims in the areas around Hefei city, Anhui Province, is in full swing. The local government has been supporting the rebuilding efforts with good planning and subsidies.

The region is among the most seriously flood-hit areas in the province. More than 48,000 families lost their homes in the flooding during June through August. Over 500,000 homes were lost during the flooding.

An official in Feixi county to the west of the city told XINHUA that the local government was instructed to carry out unified planning, subsidizing and building of houses, and to ensure all flood victims will be properly sheltered during the winter.

In Feixi County, a new village named Huayuan Xincun is under construction near the ruins of the original village. Some 10 two-story buildings containing 300 rooms are rising in rows. Large compounds for animal husbandry purposes and green belts are attached to the buildings.

A farmer in the village said the local government has sent personnel to choose the site and plan the building of the new houses. "The strong houses on high lands will secure us from future flooding," he said.

All the flood-hit counties of the province have well planned rebuilding efforts, combining the construction of winter shelters with future development of new villages. The rebuilding drive has been carried out on a flood-proof and land-saving basis.

In Feixi County, about 2,000 families from 107 small natural villages will soon move into 24 new villages under construction now. as a result, large areas of land will be saved.

Under the rebuilding plan, the average cost for replacing houses each family lost in the flooding stands at 5,000 yuan. Of the cost, 60 percent will be covered by state subsidies and flood victims will manage the rest.

Li Jiahua, a housewife of a four-member family in Feixi County, told XINHUA that her family had spent 2,600 yuan for four rooms in a two-story building jointly built with other families in a new village. "We are going to earn more money through poultry and animal husbandry next year, so we can repay the loan quickly," she said.

The province has so far built 1.12 million winter shelters for 96 percent of the flood victims who lost their homes. The province will build permanent houses and temporary winter shelters for all homeless flood victims by the end of November. It is estimated that the total cost for rebuilding permanent houses in the province will hit 10 billion yuan.

Local governments in the areas around Hefei city have planned to build permanent houses for 10,000 families of the total 48,000 homeless, and will build houses for the rest in the next three years.

#### **Fujian's Quanzhou City Executes Drug Traffickers**

HK1311145591 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1600 GMT 3 Nov 91

["Quanzhou City Cracks Several Drug Trafficking Cases"]

[Text] Quanzhou, 3 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Drug trafficker Yu Changchun from Liaoning

Province was recently executed in Nanan County, Quanzhou city. Yu carried 950 grams of heroin from Yunnan to sell in Jinjiang and Nanan in March 1989 and was arrested in June 1989.

According to a police source in Quanzhou, between January and September this year, the Licheng District People's Procuratorate approved the arrest of 36 suspects involved in six drug trafficking cases.

The judicial organ of Quanzhou city recently also completed the first trial of a drug trafficking case, sentencing Lai Minghong and other three drug traffickers to death and sentencing Wang Yuqiong, an accomplice in the case, to death with a two-year reprieve.

According to the analysis of the department concerned, the criminal activities of lawbreakers in selling fake heroin in Quanzhou became more prominent this year. Only in one of the six drug cases cracked in Licheng District, 3,100 grams of opium were seized; drugs seized in other five cases were all fake heroin. In addition, a large number of people were involved in drug trafficking activities. In one of those cases, the number of people involved was more than 30.

#### **Experts Urge Strengthening Anti-Flood Works**

OW1411104991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0853 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Nanjing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Some noted experts have urged the strengthening of anti-flood construction in urban areas, according to a symposium on the policy to control floods on the Huaihe River and Taihu Lake.

China has more than 400 cities located on the banks of big rivers and lakes. At present the anti-flood capacity of the cities is low.

According to a survey in Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces, areas which were hit by serious floods this year, the economic losses of urban areas accounted for more than 50 percent of the province's total losses caused by the floods.

Experts have been organized by the China Urban Development Scientific Research Society, the China Geological Society and the Chinese Society of Hydraulic Engineering to conduct special surveys on after-flood urban construction and planning of a dozen of cities in Jiangsu and Anhui.

The experts have found that those cities that had made great efforts to improve anti-flood facilities had less economic losses.

Experts urged governments at various levels to strengthen the work and put priority on flood-prevention projects in city planning.

### **Project To Harness Huaihe River Commences**

OW1411105191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0912 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Nanjing, November 13 (XINHUA)—The project to dig a flood drainage route connecting the Huaihe River with the Yangtze River began Wednesday in Gaoyou County, Jiangsu Province.

The flood drainage route extends between the Sanhe floodgate of Hongze Lake in the north of the province and the Sanjiangying in the Jiangdu County in the middle. Construction of the flood drainage route has been designated by the State Council as one of the major water conservancy projects for the province this winter.

The harnessing work began at the Xinmintan region in Gaoyou County, a hilly area located at the middle section of the flood route. Over 10,000 laborers from 26 townships of the county rolled up their sleeves and got down to the harnessing work today. Together with them were a vice governor of the province and other provincial officials.

The harnessing work includes two steps. The first step is to build an 8.8-km platform as a new housing place for nearby residents. The following step is to remove all the small earth platforms on the hilly land. The total earthwork is expected to be three million cu m.

Harnessing work at Xinmintan is to be completed in April.

### **Port Authorized To Regulate Foreign Vessels**

OW1411105391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0807 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Nanjing Port has been authorized by the Bureau of Harbor Superintendency of China to exercise port regulation over foreign vessels, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] reported today.

Nanjing is China's largest inland port, located at the low reaches of the Yangtze River. In March of 1986, it was opened to foreign vessels and its annual handling capacity reaches 26 million tons. Each year the port receives some 250 foreign vessels, according to a report of the daily's OVERSEAS EDITION.

Last year, the Nanjing branch of harbor superintendency carried out exams of business and foreign language levels among safety inspection workers. At the same time, it also made ample preparations in regard to supplies of ships and vessels, as well as repairs, it said.

Port regulation will carry out technical, personnel and vessel safety inspections of foreign ships and vessels so as to protect the safety of human beings on board and prevent foreign vessels from polluting local rivers.

### **Jiang Chunyun Inspects Mountainous Areas**

SK1511080191 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] When the vast countryside strides forward towards the goal of changing from just having enough to eat and wear to a state of leading a fairly comfortable life, how to accelerate the pace of developing mountain areas, in particular the pace of enabling poverty-stricken areas to cast off poverty and become prosperous, with a view to promoting the steady and coordinated development of the provincial economy has become a major question facing our party and government organizations at all levels. From 5 to 8 November, in light of this question, Comrade Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, led responsible comrades of the pertinent departments directly under the provincial authorities to Linqu, Pingyi, Xintai, and Laiwu, counties and cities in mountain areas, to conduct investigations and studies.

At the site of farmland construction in some villages, and at some peasant households in mountain areas, Comrade Jiang Chunyun had wide-ranging conversations with cadres and the masses. He fully affirmed the achievements made by cadres and the masses in mountain areas over the past few years in transforming mountains and taming rivers and in casting off poverty and becoming prosperous. Then, he praised them for their arduous struggle, and explored with them the way of developing mountain areas and the way of casting off poverty, becoming prosperous, and reaching the better-off level.

During his inspection tour, Jiang Chunyun stressed: Departments at all levels and all professions and trades in the province should fully understand the great importance of guiding and helping poverty-stricken areas to cast off poverty and become prosperous, and should be more conscious and active in being concerned with and helping these areas to cast off poverty and become prosperous and then to reach the better-off level, from the high plane of maintaining a sustained and coordinated development of the national economy and following the road of achieving common prosperity and from the high plane of maintaining close ties between the party and the masses and consolidating the socialist front.

Linqu is one of the 15 poverty-stricken counties in our province, where 87 percent is mountainous and hilly areas. Over recent years, this county has carried forward the spirit of self-reliance, arduous struggle, and leveling mountains continuously; and has gone all out to comprehensively develop mountain areas, with party members and cadres taking the lead and with men and women all pitching in. As a result, the county's production conditions have been improved, and economic development promoted. The basic experience of this county lies in the successful ways, methods, yeast, forms, and bodies. After fully affirming the method adopted by Linqu County, Jiang Chunyun pointed out: This county's experience is of universal and guiding significance to the entire province and poverty-stricken areas in particular. While



changing from poverty to prosperity and then to better-off, we should persist in this experience in line with local conditions. By ways we mean what and how to develop ourselves. Because conditions vary from place to place, we should take advantage of favorable conditions and avoid weakness, and find out specific ways to cast off poverty and become prosperous. Failing to find out good ways, we will be unable to change a backward outlook even though we have favorable resources. By methods we mean policies and methods. Only with good policies and methods can we fully mobilize the initiative of peasants, and ensure the realization of prosperity. By yeast we mean the necessary supports given by the state and the localities in the fields of financial, material, and technological resources, which play the role of yeast in rising dough. By forms we mean letting typical cases guide the work and then spread these cases on a large scale. By bodies we mean building united and active leading bodies which can lead the masses to pioneer undertakings through arduous work. Throughout the inspection tour, Jiang Chunyun pointed out again and again that to accelerate the development of the province's agriculture and rural economy, we must vigorously develop high-yield and highly-efficient agriculture. In the past several years, we have exerted great efforts and achieved marked results in increasing agricultural output. From now on, in the course of increasing agricultural output, we should pay all the more attention to increasing the comprehensive efficiency of agriculture. We should pay equal attention to output and efficiency, stress both input and output, and strive to increase the rate of output. We should persist in the road of first growing, second cultivating, and third processing. We should merge production, supply, and marketing as an organic whole, and also merge agriculture, industry, and commerce as an organic whole in order to increase output and profit as far as possible. In casting off poverty and becoming prosperous, poverty-stricken areas should continue to persist in the road of putting development first, and should, through development, change their local natural resources advantages to economic advantages. The natural resources which cannot be developed by themselves should be developed in cooperation with others. We should continue to deepen the rural reform, with a focus on stabilizing the household-based output-related contract system, on perfecting the dual management system characterized by unity and separation, and on building the socialist service system. In perfecting the dual management system characterized by unity and separation, we should not only stabilize the household-based output-related contract responsibility system, maintain stability and continuity of policies, and constantly perfect them, but also should pay attention to developing and strengthening the collective economy. Successfully building the socialist service system is an urgent demand of the vast number of peasants, and is needed in developing the rural productive forces. The socialization, specialization, and high-efficiency of agriculture should be ensured to a large extent by the socialist service system. All levels of our departments should regard the building of the socialist service system

as a work of strategic importance. The areas where the collective economy is weak may begin this work from single and simple service items, and then gradually increase public accumulation to increase the content of service. We should persist in the principle of grasping the production of materials with one hand and grasping the building of the spiritual civilization with the other hand, and should not only boost the economy but also attend to the work in the ideological sphere in order to occupy the rural front with socialist ideas.

This winter and next spring, we should focus on deepening education on rural socialist ideology. We should not only solve the actual ideological problems but also solve the practical problems with which the peasants are concerned universally in order to combine ideology with reality. We should further successfully build leading bodies at the county, township, and village levels. Leading bodies should be steadfast in politics, be pioneering in work, and be honest and diligent in work style. All leading cadres should strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to enhance their understanding of theories, and should guide the current economic construction and spiritual civilization construction with the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method.

On the afternoon of 6 November, Jiang Chunyun visited and inspected the fine-quality saplings breeding farm and the (Jiangdapu) fine-quality fruit base in Linqu County, and went to the worksite of transforming the (Qingshi) Mountain areas in (Yeyuan) town to participate in the labor. When he was informed that this town has organized 14,000 laborers each year since 1989 to develop comprehensively the three river valleys, and, as a result, a total of 30,000 mu of land has been transformed and 7,000 mu of farmland has been added, Jiang Chunyun happily said to cadres of the town: Your spirit of removing the mountains is very valuable and your methods in transforming mountains and taming rivers feasible. So long as you always carry on your arduous work, you show great promise to cast off poverty and become prosperous.

Pingyi is a poverty-stricken county as well as a county seriously hit by floods this year. Jiang Chunyun was extremely concerned with the production and living conditions of this county. After arriving in Pingyi, in spite of fatigue, he immediately listened to the report on the relief work made by the county party committee and government. In July this year, Pingyi County was hit by serious floods. Under the leadership of the county party committee and the government and under the great support of various fields, the people throughout the county went all out to combat floods, and positively provided for and helped themselves by engaging in production. After several months' endeavor, marked achievements have been made in relief work, thus realizing the demand of letting not a single person suffer from hunger or cold, and letting not a single person flee to other places. On hearing this, Jiang Chunyun was very happy. After highly praising the county's relief work, Jiang Chunyun pointed out: The current success in the relief work has proven that the party and government

leadership of Pingyi County is strong and is able to withstand the test; has proven that the overwhelming majority of party-member cadres of the county are good and are able to charge at the head of the masses and put the masses before themselves in front of serious disasters; has proven that the masses of the county have a high awareness and are full of creativity; has proven that the socialist system is extremely superior and the heavier the storm is, the more the superiority of this system can be manifest; and has proven that our party is great, glorious, and correct, and only under the leadership of our party can we effectively surmount even more serious calamities. We should use the facts of the antiflood and relief work as a vivid teaching material to educate the vast number of cadres and the masses to love the party, the country, collectives, and socialism, and then use this education as a motivation to promote the development of various undertakings.

On the morning of 7 November, along a muddy road after a rainfall, Jiang Chunyun went to (Songhe) village in Pingyi County to visit some peasant households and express sympathy and solicitude for the masses afflicted with disasters. At the house of (Jin Guangfu), age 62, Jiang Chunyun asked him about his situation in housing, food, and clothing, and asked whether he had other problems. (Jin Guangfu) said: The government has helped me in building a new house, has sent relief grain as well as clothes and bedding to me to tide me over the winter, and thus I have not suffered from cold and hunger even in such a serious disaster. If in the old society such a serious disaster had happened my whole family would certainly be ruined or dead, and have to flee from famine or beg for food. Speaking with all my heart, the Communist Party and socialism are better. At a corner of the village, Jiang Chunyun asked the masses around him about their living situation in detail, and encouraged them to continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in order to build their hometown into an even better place.

After saying good-bye to the masses of (Songhe) village, Jiang Chunyun travelled to (Jiujianpeng) village, with an elevation of 600 meters. Having heard the report made by (Liu Jiakun), secretary of the village's party branch, and having seen the fruitful achievements made by this village in transforming mountains and taming rivers, Jiang Chunyun said: (Jiujianpeng) village is a bright pearl of Yimeng mountain areas. The exemplary experience of (Jiujianpeng) has not only changed the outlook of mountain villages, but also erected the banner of pioneering a socialist cause, thus setting an example for developing and building mountain areas. Pointing to the horizontal scroll with the characters of "Bearing Hardship, Suffering Losses, Working Actively, and Pioneering a Cause," Jiang Chunyun said: This slogan is very good, and is the specific manifestation of the spirit of Yimeng. Party-member cadres should be willing to bear hardships and suffer losses for the causes of the party and the people, should work hard in a down-to-earth manner, should be brave in pioneering causes, and should lead

the masses to pioneer some undertakings. All party members and cadres in the province should learn from comrades of (Jiujianpeng) in order to carry forward the spirit of (Jiujianpeng).

From the afternoon of 7 November to the morning of 8 November, Comrade Jiang Chunyun also inspected the afforestation project in (Heiyu) of Xintai city, and inspected (Fanggan) village in Laiwu City. After energetically inspecting the reservoirs, ditches, terraced fields, and peasant households of this village, Jiang Chunyun said to (Han Zengqi), secretary of the village's party branch: In the past dozen years, you have done a good job and marched in the front row of mountain villages. In the future, you should strive to make even greater progress. In the course of continuously transforming mountains, taming rivers, and developing agriculture, you should positively develop industrial sideline production in line with local conditions. If all grass-roots party branches in the countryside of the country can do their work like you, the entire rural economy will witness even greater and better progress, and our socialist country will be even stronger and more capable of resisting peaceful evolution.

#### **Zhao Zhihao Returns From Visit to Hong Kong**

SK1411035691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, flew back to Jinan on the afternoon of 13 November after his visit to Hong Kong. Vice Governor Ma Shizhong; Han Xikai, secretary general of the provincial party committee; and Wang Yuxi went to the airport to greet him.

At the invitation of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Zhao Zhihao went to Hong Kong to attend the opening ceremony of the Confucius cultural exhibition. Miao Fenglin, Wang Yuyan, Hu Yuliang, and other comrades who accompanied Governor Zhao Zhihao to Hong Kong returned to Jinan earlier.

#### **Shanghai Bank To Finance Pudong Projects**

OW1511103591 Shanghai People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Pudong branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China has formulated a set of preferential policies aimed at invigorating the commercial sector in Pudong. It will release one billion yuan during the Eighth Five-Year Plan to support the major commercial construction and renovation projects in the New Pudong area.

A responsible person of the bank revealed yesterday that these preferential policies include providing favorable bank loans needed for development of tertiary industry in the New Pudong area, and extending the commercial loan repayment period to five years. It has been learned that the municipal government Financial Office has

already made arrangements for 15 major commercial construction and renovation projects. Meanwhile, (Xinya) Commercial Group and municipal (Yantan) Company also signed respective letters of intent on cooperation with the Pudong branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank yesterday.

### Ethylene Project Approved by State Council

SK1311044691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] The Dongying 140,000-ton ethylene project was listed in the construction plan recently with the approval of the department concerned under the State Council.

This project will be developed, with the investment jointly provided by the province, Dongying, and the Shengli Oil Field.

The project is to use the hydrogen and hydrocarbon recovered by the Shengli Oil Field as raw materials, but is not to seize the state crude oil target.

The project is designed to annually turn out 140,000 tons of ethylene, 100,000 tons of polyethylene, 60,000 tons of epoxy ethylene, 40,000 tons of ethandiol, 50,000 tons of acrylonitrile, and 30,000 tons of acrylic fibers. The total investment is about 3 billion yuan. Upon completion, the annual output value of the project is expected at 1.58 billion yuan, and the annual profits and taxes are expected at 780 million yuan.

The construction of the project is significant to further developing the Huanghe Delta and the Shengli Oil Field as well as to invigorating the local economy of Shandong. The project will be completed and put into operation by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

### Shanghai Company Implements Wage Reform

OW1411070491 Shanghai People's Radio Network  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] The Baoshan Iron and Steel Company has successfully implemented a world top-notch structural wage system closely linked to the workers' performance appraisal system. The system is designed to improve productivity and has some characteristics of Baoshan company.

The State Council has affirmed the achievements of this reform. From 11 to 13 November, the production office of the State Council organized an on-the-spot meeting at Baoshan to popularize Baoshan's experience in reforming the wage system. Officials of 18 large and medium-sized enterprises in nine provinces and municipalities attended the forum.

Wage reform is carried out in three steps: first, they rationalize personnel assignments of the 693 production posts [words indistinct]; second, set the full-capacity work standards; and third, implement a structural wage

system with Baoshan's own characteristics on the basis of strict enforcement of personnel assignments and full-capacity work standards.

The wage reform has yielded remarkable results since it was introduced three years ago. Baoshan's steel output has risen by 20 percent, the number of staff and workers has been reduced by 19 percent, and output per worker has risen 56.57 percent. The company's revenues and profits have doubled for three years in a row.

## Central-South Region

### Xie Fei Addresses Finance, Trade Meeting

HK1411101191 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Excerpt] A provincial finance and trade work meeting held today emphasized that an important measure for boosting state-owned enterprises in this province is to enhance the economic efficiency and competitiveness of state-owned commercial enterprises and supply and marketing cooperative enterprises, as it is of vital importance to further enliven circulation. It is necessary, by relying on the reform and support from various departments, to give full play to the role of these enterprises as the main avenue of circulation.

This morning's meeting was chaired by Vice Governor Liu Weiming. Secretary Xie Fei, Acting Governor Zhu Senlin, and Vice Governor Lu Ruihua delivered important speeches on further enlivening circulation and enhancing the economic efficiency of state-owned and cooperative commercial enterprises.

Acting Governor Zhu Senlin pointed out in his speech the necessity of gaining a full understanding of the important status and role of state-owned and cooperative commercial enterprises in Guangdong's economy. He said: The retail volume of social commodities reached 73.225 billion yuan last year, 6.8 times greater than 1987, with which Guangdong topped the rest of the country in for the 10th consecutive year. Since 1979, the sectors under the Guangdong provincial Department of Commerce have delivered taxes and profits worth 10.725 billion yuan, constituting an important source of revenue for our province.

Zhu Senlin pointed out: The economic efficiency of state-owned and cooperative commercial enterprises has dropped. To reverse this situation, it is necessary to [words indistinct]. The key lies in converting the internal mechanisms of these enterprises from [words indistinct] economy to the planned commodity economy and establishing internal mechanisms suited to competition. [passage omitted]

Secretary Xie Fei said finally at this morning's meeting: Circulation is of vital importance to the overall economic situation in the entire province. Without circulation, there would be no commodity production to speak of and the



people's livelihood needs could not be satisfied. The commodity economy is relatively developed in our province and the people's consumption level here is quite high. This is an extremely beneficial condition for enlivening circulation. State-owned and cooperative commercial enterprises enjoy an obvious advantage in their overall quality compared to commercial enterprises under other forms of ownership. The crux of the issue now is to free our minds, renew our ideas, and convert operational mechanisms. In this way, we are bound to be able to end the present predicament and give better play to the role of these enterprises as the main avenue of circulation.

### **Zhu Senlin Discusses Shenzhen Water Supply**

HK1411100291 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] After listening to a report on Shenzhen's water shortage the other day, Acting Governor Zhu Senlin demanded the urgent mobilization of all Dongshen Water Supply Command personnel to guarantee additional water supplies to Shenzhen during the Dongshen water supply system's overhaul.

In order to solve the serious water shortage in Shenzhen at present, Mayor Zheng Liangyu and the persons in charge of various city departments reported to Acting Governor Zhu Senlin and Vice Governor Lin Botang the other day.

Zhu Senlin said: The water shortage in Shenzhen is not just Shenzhen's problem, it is also a provincial problem. We must take effective measures and do our best to solve this problem. The provincial water and electricity departments should not treat this problem in a routine manner, but should regard increasing water supply to Shenzhen as a special task and they should speed up the overhaul by working overtime. It must be ensured that during the Dongshen water supply system's overhaul, daily water supply to Shenzhen reaches 400,000 cubic meters or more. This way, water supplies to Shenzhen will increase by over 50,000 cubic meters, thus alleviating the serious water shortage.

### **Guangdong Committee Views State-Run Enterprises**

HK1311004791 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] From 5-7 November, the Guangdong CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to convey the spirit of the recently held central work conference and to analyze the present situation with state-run large and medium enterprises, exchange related experience, and explore ways to solve problems.

The meeting maintained that revitalizing state-owned large and medium enterprises is not only an urgent task to be accomplished in our effort to promote economic development, but also a major political matter concerning the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Party committees and governments at all levels

must seek unity of thinking, enhance their sense of responsibility and urgency, regard it as an important matter, and try to achieve fruitful results.

The meeting believed that to invigorate state-owned large and medium enterprises, it is necessary to improve the government's macroeconomic control, creating a favorable environment for enterprises. It is necessary to: 1) further straighten out the relations between administration and management; 2) invest enterprises with more management authority; 3) improve policy measures to promote technological progress; 4) experiment with enterprise comprehensive reform; 5) further organize and develop enterprise groups; and 6) continue to lighten enterprise burden.

The meeting stressed: To revitalize large and medium enterprises, it is essential to deepen enterprise internal reform and change the operating principles, including principles for management, distributing profits, use of cadres, and development so that the enterprise will follow a steady course upwards.

The meeting maintained that, to revitalize state-owned large and medium enterprises, we must strengthen leadership and take effective measures.

1. The authorities at all levels must attach importance to reinvigorating large and medium enterprises;
2. All functional departments of leading bodies must coordinate;
3. We must do a good job in carrying out mutually supportive reforms; and
4. We must strengthen enterprise leading bodies to make sure all measures will be applied in enterprises.

### **Northeast Region**

#### **Quan Shuren Inspects Areas in Fuxin City**

SK1011120691 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] From 31 October to 3 November, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected Fuxin city's urban and rural areas.

During the inspection, he pointed out: In the coming winter and spring the rural areas should concentrate on grasping three work tasks. First, they should vigorously develop farmland capital construction projects. Second, they should extensively popularize applicable agrotechnology. Third, they should conduct education on socialist ideology in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: Developing farmland water conservation projects is the foundation for agricultural development. There were either floods or droughts in the past. These disasters were due to our failure to develop water conservation projects. We started to harness Liao He in 1985. Then we launched the Dayu-Cup emulation drive

every year. This year, we will reap a bumper agricultural harvest despite the disasters. We achieve due to efforts to develop farmland capital construction projects in the past few years. Counties, townships, and villages should make plans for comprehensive and coordinated development of farmland water conservation projects, ensure construction quality, and pay attention to gaining benefits from the construction. In developing water conservation projects, we should coordinate the readjustment of the crop structure with planting trees, growing grass, and popularizing applicable agrotechnology; be sure to dig ditches in coordination with water systems, to coordinate water drainage with irrigation projects, to pay equal attention to developing water systems and improving soil, to develop paddy fields and wheat fields simultaneously and to develop mountains and plains simultaneously; ensure the quality of these projects; and make the most of these projects for a long time.

After inspecting the grain production situation of Fuxin city, Comrade Quan Shuren said: Popularizing agrotechnology and growing crops scientifically is the fundamental way to enliven agriculture. In the coming winter and spring, all localities across the province should conscientiously implement the Spark Plan and proceed from different actual conditions to select the applicable agrotechnology. Counties, townships, and villages should hold classes for study and popularization of science and technology and simultaneously establish groups of demonstration villages and demonstration households. Agricultural scientists and technicians should continuously contract for farmland on a large scale and plan to sign contracts in the coming winter and spring.

In (Wufang) town, Zhangwu County, Quan Shuren held talks on conducting socialist ideological education in the rural areas with the secretary of the town party committee and five village branch secretaries. Quan Shuren pointed out: Socialist ideology education is the basic guarantee for successful rural work. Grasping the construction of grass-roots organizations with party branches as their nucleus is the key point of the education. It is necessary to narrow the relationship between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses, to give full scope to the role of the rural grass-roots party organizations as a fighting force, and to fully display party members' exemplary vanguard role. We should guide the vast number of the peasants to foster a firm socialist orientation and to follow the path of seeking common wealth.

Comrade Quan Shuren affirmed Zhangwu County's experience in coordinating socialist ideological education with the work of developing the collective sector of the economy, supporting poverty-stricken households, strengthening the cultural development of the rural areas, and developing the commodity economy of the rural areas.

He said: We must adopt effective measures to eliminate some weak links in the rural work. Thus, socialist ideological education will be persuasive, and the vast number of

peasants will be able to see the power of the collectives and will firmly believe in the superiority of the socialist system.

### Attends XINHUA Anniversary

SK1011121291 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 November, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY branch office sponsored a forum to mark the 60th anniversary of its founding. Attending the forum were Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Xiao Zuofu, vice governor of the province; Shen Xianhui, vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee; Ai Weiren, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; Zhang Guoguang, secretary of the Shenyang party committee; Wu Disheng, mayor of Shenyang; and veteran leading personnel from the provincial level organs, including Li Huang, Li Tao, Liu Yiyun, and Luo Dingfeng.

During the forum, (Li Huimin), director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY branch office, briefed the participants on the agency's glorious career since its founding in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province, on 7 November 1931. International press circles have rated the agency as one of the six most influential news agencies in the world. XINHUA is assuming the heavy duty of letting the world understand China and helping China understand the world. He also briefed them on the provincial branch office's development over the 37 years since its founding, and on the former and current situation in the reporters' station of the Shenyang Military Region. XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's headquarters annually uses more than 5,000 news items and photos provided by the Liaoning branch office. Both quantity and quality of these items have ranked the Liaoning branch office in the front row of the agency's branch offices throughout the country.

During the forum, Quan Shuren, Ai Weiren, Li Huang, Li Tao, and Zhang Guoguang delivered speeches in which they extended congratulation on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and encouraged the comrades of the Liaoning branch office and the reporters' station of the military region to make still greater contributions to the party's journalistic undertakings in the new historic period.

Also attending the forum were responsible persons from the provincial and Shenyang party and government organs, from provincial and Shenyang press and publication circles, and from the reporters' stations of the central newspaper offices and the central broadcasting stations in Liaoning Province; as well as veteran comrades who had worked for the news agency in various historic periods—more than 50 people in all.

On the evening of 6 November Governor Yue Qifeng, who had just returned from his visit to the DPRK, also

hurried to the Liaoning branch office to attend the forum; to offer congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and to urge the Liaoning branch office to make better reports on Liaoning's affairs, to report both good and bad news by upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts, and to make new contributions to the province's economic development.

### **Works on Canal Renovation**

SK1311154191 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Red flags fluttered and machines roared over the project to renovate and expand the 22.3-km-long general trunk canal of the (Nanheyuan) water supply station of Liao He delta, Dawa County on Sunday, 10 November. Twenty-three excavators and more than 50,000 laborers were working assiduously at the work-site. At a little past 0800, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Quan Shuren, Shang Wen, Xu Wencai, Li Jun, Yu Xiling, Xiao Zuofu, Shen Xianhui, Li Qisheng, and Zhang Chenglun, and more than 1,000 office cadres of Panjin city and Dawa County came to the worksite to participate in the labor for the public project. Braving the piercing wind of early winter, these veteran comrades, all of whom were over 50 years of age, took off their coats to join the people in removing silt from the trunk canal.

Dawa County is a key grain production base for the market in the province. Thanks to many years of continuous efforts in farmland capital construction, more than 80 percent of its water conservancy projects have been well maintained and capable of resisting the largest flooding and waterlogging in 10 years. Dawa County has by and large established an irrigation network of ditches and canals capable of both resisting drought and draining water. The county reaped another bumper grain harvest this year, marking its 13th bumper harvest year. When the project to renovate and expand the trunk canal of the (Nanheyuan) water supply station has been completed, irrigated farmland will be increased by 150,000 mu, thus laying a good foundation for next year's grain production. [passage omitted]

### **Liaoning Province Achieves Record Harvest**

OW1111031791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0253 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Shenyang, November 11 (XINHUA)—The total production of grain and beans in Liaoning Province, northeast China, has reached 15.32 billion kg this year, according to provincial Vice Governor Xiao Zuofu.

This is a new record of agricultural production for the province.

Cotton, oil crops, beets and fruits also had big harvests this year, and forestry, animal husbandry and fishery trade made new progress.

The province is expecting its total social production value in rural areas to reach 78 billion yuan (1.56 billion U.S. dollars) this year, up 10.9 percent over last year. The per capita income of farmers may reach 800 yuan this year.

Officials of the province attributed the agricultural achievements to large investment, and scientific and technological progress.

New farming techniques in fertilizer application, and the prevention and treatment of plant diseases and insect pests, as well as good varieties of seeds have been introduced to farmers.

More than 20,000 scientists and technicians have been involved in helping the province develop agriculture.

### **Northwest Region**

#### **Yin Kesheng Attends Science Association Congress**

HK0811133491 Xining Qinghai People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The Fifth Congress of the Qinghai provincial Association for Science and Technology was solemnly held in the provincial People's Auditorium yesterday afternoon [5 November]. Representatives of fine scientific and technological works from all fronts of the province and party and government leaders from all localities in charge of scientific and technological work, totalling 400 people, gathered and made concerted efforts to work out good plans for the great cause of invigorating Qinghai through application of scientific advances and promotion of education.

The central task of the congress is to unite with and mobilize the scientific and technological workers of all nationalities throughout the province to shoulder the historical responsibilities of the 1990's and render meritorious service and make achievements in realizing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, as well as in invigorating Qinghai through application of scientific advances and promotion of education. [passage omitted]

Present at the congress and seated at the rostrum were Yin Kesheng, Sang Jiejia, Doba, Ma Wanli, Huanjue Cenam, Gansu Bulong, Yang Maojia, Batnma Dandzin, Wu Chengzhi, Han Yingxuan, Wang Fuxiang, Fu Shichun, and veteran comrade (Song Lin). Also present at the opening ceremony and seated at the rostrum were Wang Zhiguo, member of the Secretariat of the China Association for Science and Technology, leaders of the Association for Science and Technology from Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, and Yunnan Provinces or Autonomous Regions, and members of the presidium of the congress.



(Guo Mocheng), vice chairman of Qinghai provincial Association for Science and Technology, presided over the meeting. (Li Zhihong), vice chairman of the provincial association, made an opening speech. Yin Yongzhang, chairman of the provincial association, delivered a report on behalf of the Fourth Committee of Qinghai provincial Association for Science and Technology.

Yin Kesheng, provincial party secretary, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, he first extended sincere gratitude and lofty respect for the vast number of scientific and technological workers of the province who have made outstanding contributions to the cause of scientific and technological progress and the two civilizations in Qinghai. In his speech, Yin Kesheng emphasized the need to profoundly understand the idea of science and technology being the primary productive forces and protractedly adhere to the strategic guiding principle of invigorating the province through application of science and technology and promotion of education. Proceeding from the actual conditions of our province, the provincial CPC Committee and government have worked out the strategic guiding principle of invigorating the province through application of science and technology and promotion of education and put forward the arduous task of vitalizing Qinghai by relying on scientific and technological progress. Facts have proved that invigorating the province through application of science and technology and promotion of education is very correct. It completely conforms with the reality of our province and, therefore, must be continued for a long time.

Yin Kesheng pointed out: It is necessary to give prominence to solving the following three problems. First, science and technology must be geared to the needs of the economy and serve economic construction. Scientific research projects and contents of tackling key problems must be in line with the reality of economic development of our province and are required by production now and in the future. Second, the achievements of science and technology must be transformed into productive forces in good time. In promoting and absorbing research achievements, consideration must be given to the digestion capability of the province itself and the quality of science and education of the masses. Third, all work must be based on self-reliance and the input of materials and funds must be secured. The above three aspects must be well combined. Emphasis must be laid on scientific and technological application and promotion, aimed at strengthening the foundation of agriculture and animal husbandry, supporting the impoverished to become rich, exploiting natural resources, revitalizing large and medium enterprises, and popularizing and assimilating sciences.

Yin Kesheng called for party committees, governments, and leading cadres at all levels to attach great importance to tapping intellectual resources and training talented personnel, rely on the scientific and technological personnel wholeheartedly, and give full play to their intelligence and wisdom. Moreover, party leadership over the work of the Association of Science and Technology

should be strengthened, so that the associations at all levels, under the leadership of the party committees and governments, will continuously strengthen their self-building, inspire their enthusiasm, struggle hard, actively create a new situation for work, and make new contributions to realizing the second-step strategic objective in our province. [passage omitted]

### Urges Role in Development

HK1211034591 Xining Qinghai People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [6 November], provincial party committee and government leaders, as well as comrades in charge of scientific and technological work from various areas, joined a number of deputies attending the fifth provincial Science and Technology Association congress at a forum. They discussed such issues as promoting provincial development through science and education, implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program, and various other issues. [passage omitted]

Yin Kesheng, provincial party committee secretary, delivered a speech at the forum, in which he held: It is good to hold such a forum at which various leading organs can hear a lot of valuable suggestions and obtain necessary assistance for their own scientific decision-making. Yin Kesheng noted: Qinghai promises bright prospects. However, since we still lack a comprehensive understanding of Qinghai's situation and lack a sufficient understanding of Qinghai's capability in developing various undertakings, we must further enhance our confidence, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, and proceed with our work step by step. As long as we do things this way, we will certainly be able to achieve much greater development.

Yin Kesheng expressed the hope that the provincial Science and Technology Association will do a better job in uniting with all types of qualified scientific and technological personnel, boldly carrying out work in light of Qinghai's actual conditions, open up new vistas, forge ahead, and strive to make greater contributions to Qinghai's scientific and technological cause as well as Qinghai's development in various other domains.

Yin Kesheng also joined comrades from various departments concerned in discussing and answering questions raised by the deputies.

Vice Governor Bainman Dandzin also delivered a speech at the forum.

### Qinghai Forum Discusses Human Rights White Paper

HK1511062391 Xining Qinghai People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department invited relevant people from theoretical, law, and educational circles, as well as

nationality and religious departments in the province to attend a discussion on human rights.

The participants pointed out: It is necessary to thoroughly study the White Paper on China's human rights conditions, and uphold the Marxist and socialist concept of human rights. (Zhu Shikui), president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences, and (Ji Chengqing), vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Legislative Affairs Commission, said in their speeches: Under the guidance of the Marxist scientific concept of human rights, the White Paper on China's human rights conditions, issued by the State Council Information Office, elaborates China's basic guiding principles and policies with regard to human rights, reviews the history of human rights in China, and, with a host of facts, comprehensively introduces the present condition of China's human rights. This is the manifesto of the 1.1 billion Chinese people on human rights, which is of great realistic and historical significance. They pointed out: This manifesto of human rights of the Chinese people publicly declares the truth, namely, it is the oppressed, exploited, and enslaved working people constituting the great majority of the world population who have been striving for human rights and sacrificing all their lives for them. They are the most qualified people to talk about human rights. The manifesto of the Chinese people's human rights also scientifically analyzes the issue of human rights, which have been confused and made complicated by the bourgeoisie, and upgrades the issue to the level of rational understanding.

Comrade (Zhu Shikui) said: The White Paper gives prominence to the issue of right to existence. By integrating theory with practice, it gives strong support to the Chinese people in their building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. He pointed out: Only by strengthening party leadership, persisting along the socialist road, and doing a good job of socialist construction can we try to achieve the human rights of the Chinese people at a higher level. [passage omitted]

(Jun Yuan), deputy director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, spoke at the end of the discussion. He said: At present, party organizations at all levels, particularly party organizations and leaders in charge of theory, law, nationalities, and religion, should fully understand the vital significance of studying the Marxist concept of human rights in defending our country's independence and sovereignty, victoriously waging the struggle against peaceful evolution, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should make this an important aspect of socialist ideological education for the vast number of cadres in the leading organs at

provincial and city levels, particularly the cadres in charge of or involved in foreign affairs, personnel in the ideological field, teachers of universities and technical secondary schools, and university students.

(Jun Yuan) said: We should take a clear-cut stand to justly and forcefully propagate the CPC's historical contributions in its epic struggle to strive for the Chinese people's right to existence, right of development, and fundamental political rights. We should also propagate the tremendous achievements made in protecting and improving human rights since New China's founding more than 40 years ago. We must firmly believe that only socialism can bring about real human rights.

(Jun Yuan) pointed out: At present, it is necessary to further study, publicize, and educate the issue of human rights. The study must be conducted under the guidance of Marxism and we must persist in using the viewpoints of dialectical and historical materialism to study the human rights issue. We must propagate the Marxist concept of human rights; criticize the historical limitations of bourgeois democracy, freedom, and human rights, as well as the falsity and fraudulent nature of the contemporary bourgeoisie; expose the power politics of the Western hostile forces; and safeguard our country's sovereignty and independence.

#### Former People's Congress Vice Chairman Sentenced

HK1511071091 Xining Qinghai People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Xining City Intermediate People's Court held a rally yesterday to pronounce a court decision of the first instance on Han Fucui, former vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and his wife (Ma Yulong) on charges of bribe-taking. Han Fucui was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and (Ma Yulong) three years imprisonment on five years' probation. Nearly 1,000 people attended the rally and listened to the court's judgment.

On 30-31 July this year, Xining City Intermediate People's Court publicly tried the bribe-taking case involving Han Fucui and (Ma Yulong). It was ascertained that Han Fucui, taking advantage of his official post, was involved in taking bribes exceeding 35,000 yuan since 1988. (Ma Yulong) had participated in accepting bribes of over 25,000 yuan. The court is of the opinion that both committed the crime of bribe-taking. Han Fucui, the principal offender, refused to plead guilty after arrest. He must be severely punished. (Ma Yulong), the accessory criminal in this case, confessed her crime and pleaded guilty. Her punishment should be mitigated.

**New Radio Programs Planned for Taiwan Listeners**

HK1311055391 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
13 Nov 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Wenli: "Mainland Series for Taiwan Listeners"]

[Text] China's Central People's Broadcasting Station (CPBS) Taiwan Service will present a new variety for Taiwanese listeners, with a total of 37 hours and 45 minutes of programmes being broadcast a day on several channels from December 2nd. Programmes will highlight economic news and other reports from the mainland.

The service is now broadcasting around the clock on two different channels. The economic news and the reporting of news events will share 43.47 percent of the whole broadcasting time.

"People from the other side of the Taiwan Strait have an ever growing appetite for all kinds of information from the mainland," said Zhang Rilian, a senior correspondent of CPBS. "They regard the voice of CPBS as the main source of such information," he added.

The broadcasting service, especially the commentaries, often attract the strong interest of the Taiwan press and are quoted as the voice of the mainland.

The programme "Friend in the Air" has been broadcast for a decade, and its anchor-women, Xu Man and Dong Yan, have become quite popular among their listeners. They receive hundreds of letters each year.

The new series of programmes will stress economic news for investors from Taiwan. It will also continue its service introducing Chinese medicine, tourism, social customs and problems.

**Mainland Publishes Taiwan Literary History**

OW141114091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0913 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Fuzhou, November 14 (XINHUA)—The Fujian Provincial Publishing House is putting out a *Literary History of Taiwan*, the first complete history of Taiwan literature ever to appear on the mainland.

The first edition of the first volume has been published both at home and abroad in some 2,000 copies.

The increasing exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in the past few years made it more convenient for the publishing house to gather the materials it needed, according to a spokesman.

**Mainland-Taiwan Entrepreneurs Symposium Planned**

OW1511103291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0854 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Xiamen, November 15 (XINHUA)—Entrepreneurs of optical, machinery, and electronic

industries from both sides of the Taiwan Strait will gather for a symposium in Xiamen city from Dec. 1 to 9.

The symposium is aimed at enhancing the cooperation of the optical, machinery, and electronic industries on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

During the symposium, the China North Industries Group will offer 34 projects involving optical instruments, machinery building, electronics, and chemicals to seek cooperation from Taiwan businessmen.

About 80 Taiwan entrepreneurs and representatives from 40 enterprises of the China North Industries Group will attend the symposium.

**Zhu Xuefen Article Opposes Taiwan Independence**

OW1411163891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1453 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—Zhu Xuefan, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, published an article recently opposing "independence of Taiwan" and upholding the unity of China.

After being manipulated by activists propounding "independence of Taiwan," and receiving encouragement from hostile forces from overseas, Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] recently added a clause calling for the "independence of Taiwan" to its constitution, and has since plotted to establish the so-called "Republic of Taiwan."

According to Zhu, the Chinese people, including the Taiwanese, are completely opposed to the DPP's activities which are designed to split the nation.

Zhu says that history [words indistinct] motherland. He urged the "Taiwan independence" activists to halt their activities before they pass the brink. Otherwise, he says, they are doomed to be cast aside by the people.

In the article Zhu quotes Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of China's democratic revolution, as saying: "Unity is the hope of all Chinese people. If China is unified, the people will be happy. Otherwise, the people will suffer."

Zhu expressed his hope that Taiwanese authorities will institute measures to put an end activities related to "independence of Taiwan," and to safeguard the stability and safety of the island. He stressed that Taiwanese authorities should discuss the reunification of the motherland with Chinese Communist Party at the earliest possible date.

Zhu points out that only after the country is unified can activities related to "independence of Taiwan" be put to an end, once and for all.



**Taiwan Businesses Said Harmed by DPP Program**

HK1411011691 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1220 GMT 4 Nov 91

[By reporter Fu Houmin (0265 0683 7044): "'Taiwan Independence Party Charter' Apparently Affects Taiwan Economy"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The "Taiwan independence" program of Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] aggravated the unrest in the political situation on the island and its impact on Taiwan's economy has become more obvious. It will be hard to achieve the economic targets and people's interest in investment will remain low. In view of this, people in business circles in Taiwan generally hold a pessimistic view on the future prospects of Taiwan's economy.

Most people in the business circles in Taiwan hold that the most serious factor that is affecting Taiwan's economic growth and investment intention is the instability of the political situation. The impact of the DPP's "Taiwan independence" program on the economy has greatly increased the sense of crisis and the fear of political unrest in the business circles.

According to the results of a questionnaire survey of 20 large enterprises, published by Taiwan's KUNG SHANG JIH PAO on 2 November, as a result of the DPP "Taiwan independence" program, most traditional industries did not receive sufficient orders. It was expected that 50 percent of the annual business targets would not be fulfilled. The concrete conditions in various industries are as follows: Being affected by the DPP's separatist program, the sales of motor vehicles in October fell by 20 percent from September. The plastics industry generally expected a recession in the fourth quarter and the failure to achieve this year's annual target. The petrochemical industry was also pessimistic about the business prospects by the end of the year.

The business prospects for the paper-making industry would be the worst this year with regard to the sales of pulp produced in Taiwan and it is expected that the price of pulp will not rebound until the second quarter of next year. Production of building materials declined by 30 percent. Cement manufacturers did not expect an obvious turn for the better in demand in the next three years.

Low investment intention has always been the bottleneck of Taiwan's economic development in recent years. Last year, non-governmental investment in Taiwan recorded an 8 percent negative growth rate. Although non-governmental investment increased by 2.8 percent in the first half of this year, the violent fluctuations of the stock market and the exchange rates in Taiwan caused by the DPP "Taiwan independence" program has again seriously affected investors' confidence over the past month. Over 67 percent of businessmen pointed out that the DPP "Taiwan independence" program cast an ominous shadow on people's investment intention. Due to the uncertainty in the future of Taiwan, over one-third of businessmen in Taiwan have a wait-and-see attitude. It is expected that no large investment project will appear by the end of this year.

The impact of the "Taiwan independence" party program on Taiwan's economy has been expanding. According to a survey of Taipei's real estate market, 96 percent of realtors were discontented with the DPP's behavior of intensifying Taiwan's social unrest. The survey also showed that the sales of real estate had sharply declined by 25 percent from two months ago.

In view of the "Taiwan independence" event's impact on economic growth and investment intention, businessmen generally demanded that the Taiwan authorities adopt resolute and serious measures against the "Taiwan independence" elements in order to prevent the further worsening of Taiwan's political and economic situation.

**Minister's Activities at APEC Meeting Noted**

*OW1411134691 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Since his arrival in Seoul three days ago, Hsiao Wan-chang [Vincent Siew], minister of economic affairs, has been busy holding special talks with top representatives of various member countries.

Vice Minister Wang Chi-kang, in a capacity as the spokesman for the delegation, said: These talks in the past days have indeed solved many problems.

Minister Hsiao, having been paid an official call on President No Tae-u of Korea in September last year, does not plan to arrange for another call.

On the other hand, President No Tae-u of Korea has met Qian Qichen, foreign minister of Communist China, in a special meeting in which the president expressed his belief that relations between Korea and Communist China will be closer. No Tae-u also expressed his hopes that Communist China will use its influence to stop North Korea from continuing its development of nuclear weaponry.

In return, Qian Qichen only expressed his thanks for South Korea's support in helping Communist China participate in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Nothing was said about diplomatic relations between Communist China and North Korea, due to the tacit understanding between top leaders of both sides. Qian Qichen arrived in Seoul yesterday afternoon.

In spite of the fact that ministers of 15 member countries have had chances to meet with each other during talks and dinner held by No Tae-u at the Blue House, Minister Hsiao did not talk or even meet with representatives of Communist China because, in his words, he did not have a chance to although he did not intend to avoid it.

**Baker Views GATT Bid**

*OW1511022591 Taipei CNA in English 1533 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (CNA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said here Thursday he hopes both Taiwan and Mainland China could enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Baker reiterated the U.S. position at a joint press conference held at the end of the third annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. The two-day ministerial meeting was attended by 15 APEC members, including the newly admitted "three Chinas"—Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China.

Noting that both Taipei and Peking had joined the Asia-Pacific regional economic body, Baker expressed hope that GATT would work out a formula for the two

Chinese economies to gain accession to the Geneva-based international trade organization.

Republic of China Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew and Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, also present at the press conference, spoke positively of the inclusion into APEC of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Siew said he believes the development would facilitate constructive exchanges between the two sides of the Strait, separated since 1949.

Qian also said it was a positive development, but he stressed that the formula worked out for Mainland China and Taiwan to join APEC could not apply to all international organizations.

**Siew Meets Mainland Delegates**

*OW151104191 Taipei CNA in English 0805 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (CNA)—Joining the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum is a good beginning for Republic of China [ROC] efforts to "re-enter" the international community, Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew said here Thursday at the conclusion of the two-day APEC ministerial-level conference.

Siew, the chief ROC delegate to the meeting, noted that it was the first time the Republic of China had attended such a large governmental-level international conference since the country withdrew from the United Nations in 1971.

The minister reported that the Republic of China was welcomed into the regional economic cooperation body as a full member with the consent of all other APEC member states. During the just-concluded meeting, he said, the ROC delegation stood on an equal footing with all the other foreign groups gathered in Seoul.

"This has set a good model for Taiwan's attempts to join other international organizations and conventions," Siew explained.

The minister recalled that during the past two days, delegates from all the 15 member countries had discussed regional economic cooperation programs and other matters of mutual concern in a "harmonious, respectful and pleasant" atmosphere.

All the member economies agreed to contribute what they can to promoting both public welfare in the region and world economic development, and to reducing trade and investment barriers, Siew said.

Siew also said the ROC delegation had developed communication channels that will facilitate future bilateral consultations with most of the other member countries.

Siew himself had met with the chief delegates of all the 15 member countries except for Mainland China and Hong Kong.

Siew said nearly all other APEC members are eager to strengthen economic ties with the Republic of China since the country has become an economic powerhouse in the Asia-Pacific region.

On the final day of the conference, Siew unexpectedly encountered Qian Qichen and Li Lanqin [Li Lanqing], Peking's foreign minister and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, during lunch. Siew greeted and shook hands with them, but did not talk about any matters of substance.

#### **Foreign Minister Comments on South Korean Ties**

*OW1511103891 Taipei CNA in English 0811 GMT  
15 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 15 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] Thursday urged people here not to overreact to recent contacts between South Korea and Communist China.

Chien was commenting on the possible impact on Taipei-Seoul relations of a meeting between South Korean President No Tae-u and Peking's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Seoul earlier this week.

The minister told the press that relations between the Republic of China and South Korea remain normal. South Korea is the only Asian country that maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

Chien was reluctant to go into detail concerning the current status of Taipei-Seoul relations, but he did say the nation need not overreact to recent signs of Seoul-Peking rapprochement.

South Korea and Mainland China took advantage of the just-concluded third ministerial-level conference of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seoul to score some breakthroughs in their bilateral ties. Peking's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Korean President No Tae-u and Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok in Seoul earlier this week. Both sides have also agreed to sign trade and investment accords by year's end.

Diplomatic sources here pointed out, however, that the breakthroughs are unlikely to lead to the establishment of formal Seoul-Peking ties any time soon.

For one thing, the sources said, Peking still hesitates to open diplomatic relations with Seoul at the expense of its long-time relationship with Pyongyang.

Furthermore, negotiations on the establishment of formal Tokyo-Pyongyang ties have hit a snag because North Korea is unwilling to let international organizations to inspect its nuclear facilities.

This will undoubtedly hinder so-called "cross recognition" among the superpowers and the two Koreas, the sources

said. "Cross recognition" is an international understanding that the United States and Japan will recognize North Korea in exchange for Moscow and Peking's recognition of South Korea.

#### **Representative on Closer Cooperation With Japan**

*OW1311225691 Taipei CNA in English 1507 GMT  
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] representative in Japan, Hsu Shui-teh, Wednesday called for closer cooperation between Tokyo and Taipei so as to promote prosperity and peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

Hsu made the call in a speech on the Republic of China's domestic affairs before some 250 guests at the Tokyo Capitol Hotel. The speech session was sponsored by the mass communications Sogo Institute.

Hsu's speech covered the ROC's development in the past four decades, amendment of the Constitution, cross-strait interchanges, arguments on reunification and independence, the six-year National Development Plan, the ROC's external relations and bilateral relations between the ROC and Japan.

Hsu delivered the speech in fluent Japanese and answered questions from the listeners. Distinguished guests present at the speech session included incumbent Home Affairs Minister Masajuro Shiokawa; former justice minister Takashi Hasegawa; Michio Ochi, former director general of the Economic Planning Agency; lower house member Setsu Shiga; and I.D. Ustinov, a second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

This was the first open speech by Hsu since he assumed the Tokyo post at the end of June this year.

#### **South African President Continues Official Visit**

##### **Taiwan 'Most Trustworthy Friend'**

*OW1511083291 Taipei CNA in English 0746 GMT  
15 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 15 (CNA)—Visiting South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk said Friday that the Republic of China on Taiwan is his country's most trustworthy friend.

In response to greetings by President Li Teng-hui at a state banquet, de Klerk said that the fast changing world situation will not affect the traditional friendship and mutual trust between the Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa.

De Klerk added that he believes his current visit will further strengthen bilateral relations.

"I also sincerely hope that peace, progress, and prosperity based on security and stability will be enjoyed not merely by the people of the Republic of China on



Taiwan, but will also be shared by all Chinese in the foreseeable future," de Klerk said.

On the other hand, he was saddened that there are still "recalcitrant" and "selfish" regimes which have failed to realize their peoples' longings.

These countries are easily identified, because they are marked by political persecution, economic dislocation, social desperation, and international isolation, de Klerk said.

Other countries are sending these countries a message—they cannot survive, said de Klerk.

The South African leader said such countries will not be able to forever repress their peoples' longings, just as no one in the world can refuse the Republic of China its freedom to become an economic giant.

Those regimes hanging on to communism must be held responsible for the fact that their people cannot enjoy real progress and freedom, de Klerk continued.

Turning to South Africa, de Klerk said that it will use its experience, abilities and technology to lead the economic development of southern Africa.

If the Republic of China, which has a long-standing friendship with South Africa, can assist its old friend, South Africa will be able to reach its goals even more quickly, de Klerk said.

He told the dignitaries gathered at the Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan that he was moved by the hospitality extended to him and his party by his good Chinese friends.

He noted that he felt a special warmth when he saw that his host had taken special care to decorate the dinner tables with protea, South Africa's national flower.

Prior to the dinner party, President Li conferred a Medal of the Order of Brilliant Jade—the Republic of China's highest honor—on his South African counterpart.

In return, de Klerk presented South Africa's highest honor—the Order of Good Hope Grand Cross—to Li.

The two heads of government then asked the witnesses to toast to the prosperity of their countries.

Earlier in the day, de Klerk was conferred with an honorary doctorate in law by National Chengchi University President Chang King-yu.

Upon receiving the degree, de Klerk said South Africa is reforming its Constitution so that it will become a new country where stability and fairness will prevail and racial and cultural discrimination will no longer exist.

Anyone interested in investing in South Africa can be assured that their investments will yield good returns, de Klerk said at the Southern Taipei University.

### Editorial Welcomes Visit

*OW1511033291 Taipei CNA in English 1427 GMT  
14 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 14 (CNA)—The following editorial appeared in Thursday's EXPRESS NEWS, a daily newspaper published by CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

### Welcome To President de Klerk

South African president F.W. de Klerk arrives in Taipei today for a three-day state visit to the Republic of China. He is the first state president of the Republic of South Africa to visit Taipei.

We wish to extend our most sincere welcome to President de Klerk and his party and hope their brief stay in Taipei will be a very enjoyable one.

Relations between the Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa have always been very close. Consular relations were set up in 1905. Full diplomatic relations were opened and ambassadors exchanged in 1976.

In the past 15 years, the two countries have greatly strengthened friendship and cooperation. They have worked together in many fields of human endeavor for their mutual benefit.

Trade, in particular, has grown fast between the two countries. The two-way volume hit U.S.\$1.9 billion last year, making the Republic of China South Africa's sixth largest trading partner.

The Republic of South Africa, like the Republic of China, is going through a series of constitutional reforms. As a matter of fact, it was President de Klerk who initiated the historic reform to abolish racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa. His reform efforts have won the support of a great majority of South Africans and the praises of the international community.

While in Taipei, President de Klerk will meet with President Li Teng-hui to exchange views on the current international situation and on matters of mutual interest to the two countries. The summit meeting in Taipei contributes greatly to the further advancement of friendly and cooperative relations between the Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa.

The Republic of South Africa is one of the Republic of China's closest allies. President de Klerk's state visit to the Republic of China is more than ample proof that Pretoria always stands with Taipei.

Let us thank President de Klerk for coming to visit us.

### Trade Mission Seeks To Expand African Ties

*OW1311105691 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT  
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 13 (CNA)—A 20-member Republic of China trade mission led by Lin Yi-fu, deputy director of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), will leave for

Africa Nov. 23 to try to expand trade relations with that part of the world, a BOFT spokesman said Wednesday.

The trade mission will visit Egypt, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Kenya. This will be Taiwan's first large-scale mission seeking trade opportunities there.

Africa has played a small part in Taiwan's total foreign trade but with its rich agricultural and mining resources, BOFT said, the vast markets there are worth developing.

The trade mission will be dominated by local textile and machinery industry representatives. During its three-week stay there, the trade mission will meet the trade officials and business leaders of the five African countries. The mission is mainly on a fact-finding trip and does not plan to purchase goods at this time.

Taiwan's trade with African countries has mostly been centered in South Africa, Nigeria, and Egypt, BOFT said. Developing new markets in the vast area and increasing the number of trade offices there are top BOFT priorities.

Of 50-odd African countries, the BOFT said, the Republic of China only has diplomatic relations with seven countries, South Africa, Liberia, Lesotho, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Swaziland, and the Central African Republic.

Taiwan has trade offices in Nigeria, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Libya and trade service centers in Egypt and Nigeria, BOFT added.

#### **Air Links With Malawi, South Africa Discussed**

OW0911124991 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT  
9 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] has signed an air services agreement with Malawi, and has been negotiating with South Africa for an increase of flights on the Taipei-Johannesburg route, a civil aeronautics official said Friday.

Yuan Hsing-yuan, director-general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration made the remarks at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport upon returning from a ten-day visit to Malawi and South Africa.

Yuan said that the signing of an air links agreement with Malawi is a milestone in the 26-year-old relationship between the two countries, but it will be some time before actual flights begin.

Yuan said that after a discussion with his South African counterparts, both sides agreed that flight services between Taipei and Johannesburg should be increased from two to three times per week next year, and possibly up to six flights in the future.

#### **Taiwan To Expand Political, Economic Ties With EC**

OW1411082291 Taipei Voice of Free China  
in English 0200 GMT 12 Nov 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] said Monday at the Legislative Yuan that for the ROC [Republic of China] to expand political and economic relations with nations of the European Common Market, the ROC Government will promote the six-year National Development Plan to attract European Common Market investors to Taiwan and also strengthen substantive relations with the European Parliament.

Chien and Vice Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung were invited by the Legislative Yuan's Joint Committee on Diplomacy and Economics to speak at the legislature on the political and economic effects of the 1992 European Common Market on the ROC.

Chien pointed out that the emergence of the European Common Market at the end of 1992 in the European Political Alliance in 1993 make the European Common Market the largest regional economic organization in the world and also reshape the map of international politics.

#### **Transportation Minister Meets German Official**

OW1211090691 Taipei CNA in English 0820 GMT  
12 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—Lorenz Schomus, German vice minister of trade and economics, called on Eugene Chien, minister of transportation and communications Monday for an exchange of views on matters of mutual concern.

Schomus hopes to strengthen bilateral cooperation in business and technology, Chien said after the meeting. Schomus also spoke of the desire of German firms to participate in the Republic of China's six-year national development project, Chien added.

The opening of direct Taiwan-Germany flights was not discussed during the meeting, Chien noted.

#### **Negotiations Over German Cruisers Confirmed**

OW0811115491 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO  
in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 1

["German Embassy in Beijing Confirms Negotiations Over Cruisers Sale to Taiwan; Deal Valued at 18 Billion Deutsche Marks Will Be a Boost to the German Shipbuilding Industry"]

[Text] Dispatch from Beijing: A German official in Beijing confirmed that negotiations with Taiwan over purchasing German cruisers "have been going for some time," and Germany will soon make a decision on whether to sell these "new type" naval vessels to Taiwan. He refused to disclose the type and number of cruisers that are being negotiated.

The official of the German Embassy in Beijing pointed out: The proposed weapon sale is a big weapons deal involving huge amounts of money. Taiwan naval personnel directly approached relevant German government departments with the proposal. He said that what Taiwan wants is "new type" cruisers.

The German official pointed out: According to relevant German regulations, the arms deal is to be examined by a special organ under the cabinet in charge of arms sales. If approved, it will then be submitted to the cabinet meeting. The approval procedure is completed when Chancellor Kohl signs it. It does not need approval from the legislature.

The German official indicated that in addition to how the Chinese Communist may react to it, the sale faces another test. German laws explicitly prohibit the sale of arms to areas "prone to regional conflicts." The arms sale to Taiwan will be possible only if it passes this debate.

The official said that right now "things look quite encouraging." Some German companies, particularly those in former East Germany, have "shown strong interest" and lobbied the government for approval of the arms sale. He said the large shipyards in eastern Germany all face serious economic problems because the Soviet Union is unable to come up with cash for the ships it has ordered. Following the upheaval and changes in the Soviet Union, the shipyards have lost the Soviet market and are on the brink of closing. Therefore, they strongly demand that the government approve the arms sale to Taiwan.

Moreover, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, a partner of the Christian Democratic Union-led coalition government, said in public in Germany the other day that the arms sale should be approved because Taiwan is already a democracy.

The German official said that negotiations over the arms sale have been going on for quite some time. As of now, the German Government has not reached any firm conclusion.

As for whether the proposed arms sale will affect Germany's relations with the Chinese Communists, the official said that his government will soon make a decision on whether or not to approve the arms sale; however, the German economics minister will arrive in Beijing on 4 November for an official visit. This will be the first visit by a German cabinet member since 4 June 1989. China may want to sign some economic cooperation agreements with Germany; therefore, they will not want to offend them at this time. Besides, "Isn't the sale of French Lafayettes still going well?"

#### **EVA Air Inaugurates Taipei-Vienna Service**

*OW1311020091 Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Vienna, Nov. 12 (CNA)—The inaugural flight to Vienna of the Republic of China's EVA Air arrived in

the Austrian capital Tuesday morning and was warmly greeted by the Vienna International Airport.

An Austrian band and a welcoming party of some 100 were at hand when the EVA Air Boeing 767 airliner touched down at 8:15 Tuesday morning.

EVA Air is the 50th international airline providing regular flight service to and from Vienna. [passage omitted]

#### **SEF Head Meets With Reporters in New York**

*OW1411145591 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] In a news conference held at the Chinese-Americans Association in New York, General Secretary Chen Chang-ven of the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] said that he is optimistic about the report that Communist China will establish a counterpart to the SEF at the end of this month. He held that this move shows progress in mutual communications.

In the news conference, during which he explained the work of SEF and answered questions concerning relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait to Chinese newspaper reporters in New York, Chen Chang-ven urged that Communist China respond to Taiwan's efforts with good will and demonstrate its willingness to deal with relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait with an open mind by resolving problems in peaceful way, accelerating its domestic reform, and allowing Taiwan to have more maneuvering space in the international arena. He also said that, while adhering to the principle of one China, Communist China will not hamper Taiwan's efforts in foreign affairs, because such a move will not only waste their common [words indistinct], but also damage their mutual [words indistinct].

#### **Ministry Preparing for Direct Shipping Links**

*OW1411004891 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Direct air and shipping links between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland are still prohibited. However, in view of the ever changing relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has already evaluated the capacity of harbors and airports in Taiwan. An official said once direct links are established between the two sides, demand for transportation facility will increase sharply. The official revealed that the ministry had designated Anping and Kaohsiung harbors in southern Taiwan for direct shipping links with the mainland. Furthermore, the ministry is studying the feasibility of setting up an offshore entrepot stop for the same purpose.



### KMT Assembly Candidates Back President Li

OW1411135591 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT  
14 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 14 (CNA)—Kuomintang (KMT) candidates for the Dec. 21 National Assembly election issued a joint statement Wednesday supporting Chairman Li Teng-hui's anti-communist and anti-independence position.

The KMT nominees also called for the direct popular election of governor of Taiwan Province and mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung, but said little about the actual method of electing the president.

"We support changing the present method of electing the president so it will fully reflect public opinion," the KMT candidates said.

At the top of their 15-point statement, the candidates emphasized the party's basic stance of amending rather than rewriting the Constitution.

They said they want to achieve the "maximum benefit of constitutional reform" with "the minimum social cost."

The ruling party's spokesman, Chu Chi-ying, announced the statement after the KMT Central Standing Committee approved the party's final list of candidates for "national" and "overseas" representatives.

The party nominated 75 candidates for the 80 "national" seats to be filled by political party nominees. It also named another 20 candidates for the 20 National Assembly seats allotted to Overseas Chinese representatives.

### Constitutional Reform To Be Completed in Mid-1992

OW1411133191 Taipei CNA in English 0803 GMT  
14 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 14 (CNA)—Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Wednesday that the government will complete the task of constitutional reforms in mid-1992.

Speaking on "constitutional reforms and national development" at the annual plenary meeting of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission (OCAC), Shih said the reform program will be carried out according to the timetable announced by President Li Teng-hui in May, 1990.

The government's basic policy of "amending, but not rewriting the Constitution" will be strictly followed, he said.

A "constitutional amendment planning ad hoc group" will be established soon to oversee the reform task.

The constitutional reforms will be based on the need to promote national interest, people's welfare, political stability, and national development. Public opinion and the nation's present needs will also be taken into consideration, he said.

Over 200 OCAC members from various Overseas Chinese communities took part in the plenary meeting.

### Government Studying Direct Election of President

OW1411133091 Taipei CNA in English 0808 GMT  
14 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 14 (CNA)—Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Wednesday that the government is "carefully studying" the feasibility of direct popular election of the president.

Direct balloting may be easy to implement, but it might provoke suspicions that the government was being "localized" and adopting a "presidential system," Shih said.

The current method of allowing only national assemblymen to elect the president is "indirect" election, Shih explained.

A "middle way" between direct popular voting and indirect election is for voters to "direct" national assemblymen to vote for their desired presidential candidate, according to Shih.

He explained that an assemblyman must pledge to cast his or her ballot for the electorate's desired candidate.

In this way, the presidential election will be indirect in form but direct in substance, Shih said.

Such "direct delegation voting" is similar to America's electoral college, Shih pointed out.

The difference between the two is that the American electoral college is disbanded after electing the president, while the Republic of China National Assembly continues to serve the voters and local communities, the vice premier noted.

He said the method of electing the president will be a key topic in the next National Assembly which will be responsible for amending the Constitution next year.

The government's constitutional amendment task force will make an in-depth study of the question, Shih said.

### Premier Hao Addresses Industrial Conference

OW1411082191 Taipei Voice of Free China  
in English 0200 GMT 12 Nov 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Premier Hao Po-tsun said Monday that the ROC [Republic of China] on Taiwan must create a political miracle within the next year to ensure economic development. Hao added that the people of Taiwan cannot exclude themselves from the making of this political miracle.

The premier made the statement during an address to the Second Annual National Industrial Conference.

Hao defined political miracle as successful constitutional reform under the leadership of President Li Teng-hui and within the framework of the ROC Constitution. Premier Hao emphasized that creating such a political miracle depends not only on President Li, the cabinet, or the ruling party, but also on the political wisdom and

consensus of the 20 million-plus people on Taiwan. Hao said: He hopes the industrial community will be able to make a substantial contribution to the Taiwan political miracle just as it helped drive Taiwan economic miracle.

#### **Government To Restrict Chlorofluorocarbons Use**

*OW1211082991 Taipei CNA in English 0755 GMT  
12 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) will gradually restrict and eventually prohibit the domestic use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) since the chemicals are detrimental to the earth's ozone layer, a ranking official said Monday.

EPA Director Jaw Shao-kang made his promise while responding to an interpellation by legislator Lin Chih-chia at a Legislative Yuan committee meeting. Lin

blamed the cabinet-level agency for having allowed a CFC manufacturer in Kaohsiung to expand production.

Jaw denied that he had approved the application. The legislator-turned administrator said it might have been approved before he assumed his current post. He promised to look into the case.

Jaw stressed that the Republic of China is seeking to join the Montreal Protocol, an 1987 agreement signed by 37 countries to restrict worldwide use of CFCs in an effort to protect global ecology. The country is therefore obligated to abide by the multilateral accord to reduce CFC consumption as much as possible, he explained.

The current domestic standards for CFC consumption were set in 1986, Jaw reported. To facilitate the country's signing of the Montreal Protocol, he said, EPA will further limit CFC use in accordance with the pact.

## Hong Kong

### First Meeting of Airport Committee Planned

OW0811132691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1317 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, November 8 (XINHUA)—The airport committee will hold its first meeting on November 12 in Hong Kong.

The two teams to the meeting will be led by the British and Chinese senior representatives to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Anthony Galsworthy and Ambassador Guo Fengmin respectively, according to the Chinese representative office of the Joint Liaison Group here today.

### Committee Meets

HK1211130591 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1012 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, November 12 (CNS)—The Airport Committee under the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG) held its inaugural meeting this morning.

After the meeting, the two chief representatives disclosed that both sides agreed to strengthen consultation on important matters concerning the airport in the future and that they would adopt a more flexible work pattern including the holding of meetings when necessary and an increase of informal contacts.

During today's meeting, a Hong Kong government secretary-level official gave a briefing on the progress of the new airport project as well as on the application to the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for appropriation. The chief representative of the Chinese side, Mr. Guo Fengmin, said the atmosphere of the meeting was good and the Chinese side would further study the situation as described by the British side.

### Editorial Questions Role of Joint Liaison Group

HK1511032491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 91 p 30

[Editorial: "Who Is Calling the Shots on Hong Kong"]

[Text] If government officials in London, Beijing and Hong Kong are hoping that the current uproar over the make-up of the Court of Final Appeal will die down soon, they are likely to be disappointed. The row has focused attention on the role of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group [JLG], the secretive diplomatic body which struck the controversial deal. Critics are concerned less about the nationality or origin of a set of appeal judges than about the much larger issue of who is running Hong Kong. The notion that the answer might be Mr Tony Galsworthy and Mr Guo Fengmin, the senior diplomats on the JLG, is gathering credence.

Questions are being raised about the JLG's right to make decisions that affect Hong Kong's future without consulting the public first, and whether or not it has

exceeded its brief. These challenges stem from a large amount of bad feeling, not only about the closed-door deliberations of the JLG, but also about the way both the British and Chinese governments have ignored local protests over the proposed court.

It is disingenuous for the British Ambassador to Beijing, Sir Robin McLaren, to pronounce that the deal is a good one, when such influential bodies as the British and Hong Kong Bar associations, the Hong Kong Law Society and many members of the Legislative Council are so vehemently opposed to it.

When the JLG was set up six years ago, its brief was to act as a consultative body on transitional matters, ensuring both signatories to the 1997 Joint Declaration lived up to their obligations. As stipulated by the Joint Declaration, the JLG would: conduct consultations on the implementation of the Joint Declaration; discuss matters relating to the smooth transfer of government in 1997; and exchange information and conduct consultations on such subjects as may be agreed by Britain and China.

The JLG was never intended to be a separate organ of power, or an alternative source of authority to the Hong Kong Government. The Joint Declaration clearly spells this out: "The Joint Liaison Group shall be an organ for liaison and not an organ of power. It shall play no part in the administration of Hong Kong or the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Nor shall it have any supervisory role over that administration."

Why, then, is the JLG allowed to make decisions for Hong Kong before 1997? Why is it allowed to have the first and last word on the formation of Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal?

Throughout its existence, and especially since China protested in November 1985 about the pace of democratisation, the JLG has consistently reached broad decisions affecting the territory's future, without serious attempts to consult the public or even the Executive and Legislative Councils. The JLG today has all the appearances of being the very thing it is not supposed to be—an organ of power.

The way in which it reached its decision over the Court of Final Appeal is a case in point. According to both the Law Society and Bar Association, their views were not fully taken into account. They wanted at least two overseas judges to sit on the five-member body instead of only one. If the deal goes ahead in its present form, not only will the independence of the judiciary risk being compromised after 1997, but the confidence in Hong Kong's promised autonomy will be undermined.

Despite this, both China and Britain have said that the deal is final and, like it or not, Hong Kong will have to live with the JLG formula. So much for it being a consultative body, and so much for its consultative process.

Both the British and Chinese governments have gone to some lengths to refute claims that the JLG has been used by Beijing to exercise a veto power over Hong Kong



affairs. Since 1985 the JLG has extended its authority, discussing political issues which at first did not come under its ambit, such as the renewal of franchises by the Hong Kong Government.

On the Court of Final Appeal, it is not too late for action. It is within the power of the Legislative Council to reject the enabling legislation that will be needed before the Court of Final Appeal can be set up. The Legislative Council should hold a debate at the first opportunity to air the matter. Councillors can make it known that if the administration insists on presenting legislation in such a climate of opposition, there is every chance it will be rejected. Only by pressing for the agreement on the Court of Final Appeal to be reviewed can the point be made to both the British and Chinese governments that the JLG has no business deciding Hong Kong's future without consultation.

### Lord Caithness To Visit Beijing, Hong Kong

HK0911070991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 91 p 3

[By Fanny Wong and Doreen Cheung]

[Text] The British Foreign Office Minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong, Lord Caithness, will visit China this month before heading to the territory for a brief stay, diplomatic sources confirmed yesterday.

It will be Lord Caithness' first trip to China since he took over from Mr Francis Maude 15 months ago.

British sources said Lord Caithness had tentatively planned to visit Beijing, Shanghai and Xian by the end of the month.

Legislative Councillors are expected to press the British minister to revise the Sino-British deal on the Court of Final Appeal when he visits the territory early next month.

The legislators also want him to raise the issue with Chinese officials in Beijing.

Lord Caithness will meet Beijing leaders shortly before a new round of plenary meetings of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group begins in Hong Kong.

Legislative Councillor Mr Jimmy McGregor said he expected many legislators to raise the issue of Court of Final Appeal with Lord Caithness.

He said councillors would want the minister to help bring about changes in the agreement so that the composition of the court was in line with the Basic Law.

"We realise, of course, it is quite difficult, but we hope he would do it," he said.

Mr Howard Young, who represents the tourist industry, said Lord Caithness should reflect people's opinions on the issue.

He said he would like to see more flexibility in the composition although he did not consider the agreement as a violation of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

Directly elected member, Dr Huang Chen-ya said he would seek to make Lord Caithness understand the need to amend the current agreement.

A member of the United Democrats, Dr Huang said Lord Caithness should also try to take the opportunity to gain Beijing's approval to speed up the democratic process in Hong Kong, adding that it was important for China to improve its relationship with the legislature.

However, Mr Tam Yiu-chung said it was not the right time to talk about the status of the legislature.

A diplomatic source said Lord Caithness would discuss the human rights issue and Hong Kong matters as follow-up to the September talks between the British Prime Minister Mr John Major and his Chinese counterparts in Beijing.

### Ji Pengfei Views 1995 Legislative Elections

HK0611064591 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 29 Oct 91 p 1

["Special dispatch": "Ji Pengfei on Hong Kong Legislative Council Elections"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (TA KUNG PAO)—Ji Pengfei, a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee, told some visiting Hong Kong friends today that things will be different in Hong Kong's 1995 elections.

This afternoon, Ji Pengfei met with a delegation of Hong Kong's Yan Chai Hospital in Diaoyutai National Guesthouse in Beijing, and also gave a banquet in honor of the Hong Kong guests. The delegation is composed of directors of the hospital visiting Beijing, Shanghai, and Nanjing.

Director Lu Ping, Deputy Director Chen Ziyang, Department Chief Wang Fengchao, and Deputy Department Chief Chen Guangming of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office also attended the meeting and the banquet. The 29-member delegation arrived in Beijing today, and the head of the delegation is Lau Kwan-ming, chairman of the board of Yan Chai Hospital.

Ji Pengfei first extended warm welcome to the Hong Kong guests. He said: It is very good that you visit Beijing once a year. You should see more things everywhere, and this can increase mutual understanding between the mainland and Hong Kong. When talking about the Hong Kong compatriots' support for the flood-stricken areas in east China this year, Ji Pengfei said that the Hong Kong compatriots not only made great contributions by donating money and materials, but also demonstrated their love for the motherland and the compatriots.

When talking about the results of the direct elections to Hong Kong's Legislative Council, Ji Pengfei said: Those

so-called democrats are not real democrats. They are radical democrats. We are also democrats. We also advocate democracy and encourage all people to participate in management. Socialist democracy is real democracy. The results of the elections could not represent the opinion of the majority of the people, because only a small number of people cast ballots. Things will be different in the 1995 election. Hong Kong people can learn a lesson from this year's election. If they are not concerned about politics and do not participate in political affairs, other people will do this. As long as all people enhance their understanding, they will be better united in the future and will make a comeback [zai chong xin lai 0375 6850 2450 0171] in 1995.

#### **Mainland Officials Meet Hong Kong Manufacturers**

OW1211222791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1514 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—Standing Committee Member Ji Pengfei of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and Director Lu Ping of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, which is led by its President Herbert H.Y. Liang.

Liang said that the 50-member delegation came to learn more about the political and economic situation as well as relevant policies on the mainland.

Through the exchange of views with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the State Science and Technology Commission, he said, the group expects to explore ways of furthering exchanges and cooperation.

Ji reiterated that Chinese Government's policies of practicing "one country, two systems," of maintaining Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity and of realizing the common prosperity, development and mutual benefit of Hong Kong and the mainland remain unchanged.

He encouraged Hong Kong to constantly strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the mainland in the sectors of economics, trade, science and technology.

Ji said the general situation in Hong Kong is good currently but there exists some unstable factors. In solving the Hong Kong issue, he said, the spirit and principles of the Sino-British Joint Declaration must be followed.

#### **Further on Ji Pengfei Meeting**

HK1311025191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO  
in Chinese 13 Nov 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Ji Pengfei Says There Are Destabilizing Factors in Hong Kong"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Advisory Commission, hopes

that Hong Kong's current affairs can all be conducted according to the Basic Law provisions, to maintain a smooth transition. This is also a basic method to safeguard Hong Kong's long-term interests.

In the Great Hall of the People today, Ji Pengfei met a senior delegation of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, headed by Leung Yin-wing, and said the above when talking about Hong Kong's current problems. Ji Pengfei said destabilizing factors now exist in Hong Kong. Without the Chinese Government's consent, some people are trying to change the things stipulated by the Basic Law for post-1997 Hong Kong, and this is not permissible.

Ji Pengfei said the fact that the Basic Law was formulated and announced at such an early time is to implement the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Although the Basic Law can only be effective after 1 July 1997, every matter in Hong Kong should now go in the direction pointed out by the Basic Law, otherwise, how can there be matching? Ji Pengfei thought that the relations between Hong Kong and the mainland are become increasingly close, and both places should have more exchanges to study the concrete problems between them, as well as the long-term problems concerning Hong Kong's development.

Also present at the meeting was Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the office; Chen Zuoren, head of the first department of the office; Deng Qiang, deputy head of the first department of the office; and Huang Zhichao, deputy head of the Coordination Department of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch.

#### **Further on Lu Ping Talks**

HK1311063091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT  
13 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov 13 (AFP)—China partly blamed the Hong Kong colonial government's handling of its finances for the territory's double-digit inflation, press reports here said Wednesday [13 November].

Lu Ping, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Department of China's State Council, told visiting Hong Kong industrialists in Beijing Tuesday that the Chinese government would not like to see an economic slump in the few years before 1997 when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule, the reports said.

"It will be harmful to the smooth transition to 1997," Lu said. He said the high inflation was the territory's biggest problem and it must be dealt with in order "to create excellent conditions for the future special administrative region government in 1997."

Hong Kong's inflation rate reached a 10-year high of 13.9 percent in April but eased to 11.5 percent by September. The colonial government has introduced measures including a tax on property transactions to curb an overheated property market and cuts in public expenditure.

Lu accused the British colonial administration of spending first before checking its income. The result was a budget deficit and the need to raise more funds to finance expenditure and thence inflation, Lu said.

In the past, he said, the government spent according to its income, resulting in almost a yearly surplus in government reserves.

### Chen Xitong Meets Delegation

OW1411104791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1344 GMT 13 Nov 91

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu (5012 0879 6424) and correspondent Zhang Gaohong (1728 7559 4767)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)—Chen Xitong, state counsellor and mayor of Beijing Municipality, met with a high-level delegation of the Chinese Manufacturers Association of Hong Kong in Beijing this afternoon.

Chen Xitong said: The investment environment in Beijing has become increasingly better. It has the advantages of having a very deep scientific and technological force, good quality workers, and an infrastructure that is being improved with each passing day. Enterprises from Hong Kong are welcome to strengthen their cooperation with Beijing.

H.Y. Liang, the delegation leader, said: Cooperation between Hong Kong and the mainland has been on the rise and will further develop in range and in depth from now on.

### PRC Authorizes Lawyers To Handle Legal Work

OW0611001691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1312 GMT 4 Nov 91

[By reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA)—Minister of Justice Cai Cheng today issued certificates of authorization to 23 Hong Kong lawyers, entrusting them to handle relevant legal papers.

Since 1981, the Ministry of Justice has successively entrusted 26 Hong Kong lawyers to handle documents required by Hong Kong residents, corporations, and other organizations in taking civil and economic legal proceedings on the mainland. In last 10 years, the entrusted lawyers have done a great deal of hard work and eased the way for residents of both the mainland and Hong Kong in handling civil law matters. They are praised by people from all walks of life. To meet the needs of increasing exchanges and growing economic relations and trade between the Hong Kong compatriots and the mainland people, the Ministry of Justice decided to entrust 23 more Hong Kong lawyers with the job, in addition to those 26 lawyers, one of whom has died. So, a total of 48 Hong Kong lawyers are entrusted by the Ministry of Justice.

Cai Cheng spoke at the ceremony to issue the certificates of authorization. He pointed out that to entrust additional Hong Kong lawyers with the job meets both the needs of the mainland in reform and opening to the outside world reform, and the needs of Hong Kong in maintaining a lasting prosperity and making a smooth transit into 1997 and thereafter.

### Hong Kong Bar Association Trip to PRC Cancelled

HK1411160491 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1556 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov 14 (AFP) - China has cancelled a scheduled visit by the Hong Kong Bar Association to Beijing amid a controversy brewing over the setting up of a Court of Final Appeal under a Sino-British agreement, a spokesman of the association said Thursday.

The visit, scheduled at the end of this month, was called off as the inviting organizations, the All-China Lawyers' Association and the Beijing Bar Association, will be too busy at that time, he said.

The Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society is to meet the government next week to discuss the setting up of the Court of Final Appeal in the run-up to 1997 when the territory reverts to Chinese rule.

Observers believe the cancellation was due to the vocal opposition expressed by the association.

Agreement on the court, which will replace the Privy Council in London, was finally reached in October by the joint Sino-British Liaison Group set up to oversee the smooth transition of the territory in the run-up to 1997.

British Ambassador to China Robin McLaren has said that the Sino-British agreement on the was a "good agreement" despite controversy caused particularly as it limited the number of foreign judges to one.

Legislators have vowed to veto any attempt by the government to pass a law enshrining arrangements for the Court of Appeal, saying it was agreed by both London and Beijing without full consultation of local views.

Opponents of the deal feared the insufficient foreign participation in the court could undermine the confidence of the international business community in Hong Kong's judicial system.

Beijing has rejected the protests and calls from legislators and local legal associations that the court should be set up before 1993, saying relevant details have still to be worked out.

### Possibility of Pre-1997 PRC Takeover Viewed

HK0211072291 Hong Kong CHENG MING  
in Chinese No 169, 1 Nov 91 pp 6-8

["Notes on Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "Possible Takeover of Hong Kong by Communist China Before Due Date"]



[Text]

#### **Yang Shangkun Speaks of "Being Thrown Into Chaos"**

"If Hong Kong is thrown into chaos, it is no good to everyone." This is what Yang Shangkun said to Hong Kong celebrity Run Run Shaw.

Where does the "chaos" come from? Who will throw Hong Kong into chaos? Yang did not say. But we know from a high-level internal meeting of the CPC to whom he referred: One is the Hong Kong liberals and the other is Taiwan.

The CPC has a special term for Hong Kong liberals. It puts the word "ultra" before "liberals" to show that those people do not practice genuine democracy but "ultra-democracy." This term contains a malicious intention. By virtually labelling the organizations of the liberals illegal or extreme, it aims to strike at the liberals representing the democratic demands of the Hong Kong people and to comprehensively deprive the Hong Kong people of their freedoms of speech, press, publication, gathering, association, parade, and demonstration after 1997.

#### **Erroneous Estimate of Situation**

It was disclosed that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the relevant Hong Kong and Taiwan work departments have held many meetings to analyze the situation in Hong Kong. In the view of the CPC, if a disturbance or turmoil occurs in Hong Kong during the transition period, it will affect foreign investments, popular feeling, the mainland, and the CPC's rule inside and outside Hong Kong. Before the 1991 Hong Kong Legislative Council direct elections, however, the CPC did not have a correct view of the situation in Hong Kong. It had some understanding of the activities of the "extreme liberals" but did not fully appraise their capabilities. It has been learned that at a meeting, State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu irresponsibly attacked the Hong Kong liberals, saying "They want to throw Hong Kong into chaos and turn it into their political domain." Yuan claimed, "This is a sheer fantasy. If Hong Kong is thrown into chaos, they will not be able to leave. We will not let them make trouble and infringe upon the Basic Law." Yuan's nonsense also finds expression in the fact that he regards the liberals as "a small handful of people" having no popular basis (important CPC officials entertaining and even openly uttering such a view are not limited to Yuan Mu alone). Yuan said, "In Hong Kong only two or three politicians run around on sinister errands." He added: "They are supported by anti-China politicians from the United States and Britain, and by Taiwan." Obviously, Yuan Mu has erroneously estimated the source of the liberals' strength.

#### **Attempt To Destroy Liberals**

The CPC's philosophical thought is so idealist and ultra-subjectivist that they totally fail to see the growth of Hong Kong liberals, the extensive support enjoyed by this force among the Hong Kong people, and the tremendous capabilities demonstrated by them in organizing

demonstrations by one million people during the 4 June incident. In the recent Legislative Council direct elections, the liberals had a complete victory while the pro-communist faction suffered a crushing defeat despite its powerful backing. While feeling the impact of an earthquake measuring 10 on the Richter scale, the CPC is reestimating the situation in Hong Kong and the relative strength of the two forces. They are more worried than ever before that the development of the trend and force which resist communism with democracy will upset their original plan. For this reason, they apply every possible weapon, such as threat, attack, and division, in an attempt to destroy the liberals.

#### **Ji Pengfei on Possibility of Taking Over Hong Kong Before Due Date**

From a remark by Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and former director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, we can see that Communist China has got its weapon ready and has begun to use it.

At the end of last September, in an informal discussion in the Fujian Hall of the Great Hall of the People, with the mainland members responsible for drafting the Hong Kong and Macao Basic Laws and some democratic figures, Ji Pengfei spoke about whether the Chinese Government will directly interfere in Hong Kong affairs during the transition period as well as the issue of taking over Hong Kong before the due date. Ji said: We have discussed and studied these issues. We are not willing to interfere or take over Hong Kong before the due date unless the following two circumstances occur in the transition period:

First, the emergence of sustained chaos and political riots, which severely affect the people's livelihood and normal order in society; and the British Hong Kong Government's loss of effective control.

Second, Taiwan authorities' involvement in Hong Kong by creating political incidents and turmoil, the occurrence of beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing on a considerable scale; and the British Hong Kong Government's loss of control over the situation.

Ji Pengfei said: No matter what happens, either the first or the second scenario, we cannot sit idle, but will take over Hong Kong before the due date.

Obviously, Ji did not follow his inclinations in making this remark but relayed the "central spirit." At their meetings, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the relevant Hong Kong and Macao work departments discussed the measures for dealing with "turmoil" in Hong Kong during the transition period—including direct intervention and early takeover. Now that Ji "relayed" this semi-openly, he obviously sent a warning to the "hostile elements" in Hong Kong and to Taiwan.

### **There Will Also Be Opportunities To Intervene in Special Regional Government After 1997**

The bluff did not end here. Ji Pengfei added: After 1997, i.e., after the setting up of the special regional government, the possibility of the central government strongly intervening in special regional affairs cannot be excluded. Ji said: This intervention will happen under the following two circumstances:

First, with the aid and support of foreign anti-China forces, the ultra-liberals in Hong Kong engage in activities opposing the central government and the special regional government with the result that the special regional government loses control.

Second, the Taiwan authorities and foreign reactionary forces engage in political activities opposing China and the central government and thus harm Hong Kong society as an international economic and financial center, cause panic among Hong Kong compatriots, and lead to social chaos.

Naturally, this is also a policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee long ago and Ji Pengfei only read it item by item.

### **Source of "Chaos" Within CPC**

Throughout Hong Kong's history, there have been two large-scale political riots: One was stirred up by the Kuomintang in 1956 and the other was stirred up by the Communist Party in 1967. Both riots were put down by the British Hong Kong Government. We can thus see that the British Hong Kong Government is not without experience or capability in quelling riots. Because Hong Kong's educational level is increasingly higher, the legal concept of Hong Kong society has taken shape, and the Hong Kong people are also increasingly mature politically, it can be affirmed that the possibility of political turmoil in Hong Kong is extremely small.

Naturally, it is impossible to obliterate the Hong Kong people's anticommunist sentiment and consciousness. Having roots on the mainland, the ordinary Chinese residents in Hong Kong have an affection for the mainland people that cannot be untied. When mainland students, intellectuals, and workers took to the streets to demand democracy and were ruthlessly suppressed by the authorities, Hong Kong people stepped forward to express their support. This is reasonable and legitimate. In particular, if the Hong Kong people had not expressed strong opposition to and protest against the bloody massacre on 4 June, it would have become an extraordinary event. It can be affirmed that, if an accident similar to the 4 June incident occurs again on the mainland, the Hong Kong people will again take to the streets and, if the Communist Party regards this as a "turmoil" or "riot" and wantonly intervenes, it will

bring about a just struggle against intervention and persecution and for democracy and freedom. The source of this chaos is of course not the Hong Kong people or the liberals but within the CPC itself.

A "centrifugal" cadre who has working ties with the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office said privately: "Whether or not China takes over Hong Kong before the due date during the transition period and whether or not the central government will strongly interfere in Hong Kong's internal affairs, the initiative is completely in the hands of the CPC. It can even create disturbances and put the label of "creating trouble" on the liberals in order to "dispatch troops with just cause." This is what Hong Kong people should pay attention to and be vigilant against."

### **"Basic Law" Restricts and Deprives Hong Kong People of Right of Freedom**

He also pointed out: Article 18 of the "State of Emergency" and Article 23 of "Subversion Against the Central People's Government" in the Hong Kong Basic Law, passed after 4 June, provide Communist China with pretexts to restrict and deprive the Hong Kong people of their right of freedom in various ways.

In his recent talk about liberals and amendments of the Basic Law, Ji Pengfei said: We can announce to the outside world that, for the interests of the 6 million Hong Kong people, China will never let a very small number of politicians who are opposed to everything related to China and who work hand in glove with foreign countries join the future special regional government. If they want to do it, they can do it for over five years. If they still want to do it after that, they will be asked to do it in Taiwan Province or in the country of their bosses. If what Ji Pengfei called "a small number of people" refers to the liberals, this is an extremely great insult to the liberals and the Hong Kong people. Among the liberals, no one or not many people have been discovered to be like the politicians of the sort of "rebels" stirring up riots in Hong Kong over 20 years ago. But people know from the 4 June incident that there are more than one or two red ruffians within the CPC leadership who have slaughtered the people.

### **Autocracy, Totalitarianism, and Party Monopoly CPC's Established Policy**

The recent CPC statements, policy decisions, and plans concerning the Hong Kong issue reveal that the so-called "one country, two systems," "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong," and "remaining unchanged for 50 years" are just deceitful blandishments. Autocracy, totalitarianism, and party monopoly are its established policy which will remain unchanged for more than 50 years.

Naturally, given that the communist world is disintegrating, the West wind overwhelmingly prevails over the East wind, and the spark of the pro-democracy movement will not die out, it is impossible for the weak Communist Party to hold on much longer—it is sheer daydreaming on their part to wish to remain unchanged for even 10 or 15 years!

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

18 Nov 91